

Berkshire County Council.

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PUBLIC  
HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1911.

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COMPILED BY  
GERARD C. TAYLOR, M.A., M.D., B.C. (CANTAB.), D.P.H.,  
County Medical Officer of Health.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING  
COMMITTEE OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The issue of the revised census figures has necessitated some few minor alterations in the provisional figures which were published in my last Annual Report, and the necessary corrections have been made in the census figures included in this Report.

The estimated populations are calculated on the assumption that the increase (or decrease) which occurred in the population of each district between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 took place by regular geometrical progression from year to year ; in the case of Windsor Borough, the barrack population has been added to the estimated civil population. The estimated populations of 1911 allow for quarter of a year's increase (or decrease) from the date of the census.

The incorporation of parts of Tilehurst and Theale parishes in the Borough of Reading took place in November, 1911, but, in order to avoid useless complication, the births, deaths, and notifications of infectious disease that occurred during November and December in the incorporated area, have been counted as belonging to the Berkshire Administrative County.

The statistics for 1911 show a death-rate below the average of the preceding ten years. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough were prevalent in many parts of the County, but the case mortality, as well as the actual mortality, in the various outbreaks appears to have been low in almost every instance.

Increased knowledge of the conditions prevailing in various parts of this County has tended to strengthen my opinion that the housing question is one of the most urgent public health problems of the day. A considerable number of the older cottages provide wretched accommodation, and no reasonable amount of expenditure on structural alterations could render them suitable for habitation. Many owners have erected excellent houses for those working on their estates, but, speaking generally, private enterprise has failed to meet the requirements of the case, and several District Councils are now considering the advisability of building cottages at the cost of the rates.

GERARD C. TAYLOR,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

*Shire Hall,*

*The Forbury, Reading,*

*23rd September, 1912.*

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## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

### OF THE SANITARY DISTRICTS IN BERKSHIRE, 1912.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.	DISTRICTS.
ASHBY, ALFRED, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng. Municipal Buildings, Valpy Street, Reading (Tel. 331 Reading).	Wokingham Urban and Rural
CASEY, EDWARD, M.D., B.S., Lond. 24, Park Street, Windsor.	... Windsor Urban
PATERSON, JAMES J.,* B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Lond., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Lond. Guildhall, Maidenhead (Tel. 64 Maidenhead)	East Berks United Districts, viz., Maidenhead Urban; Cookham, Easthampstead, and Windsor Rural.
PRIOR, JOHN RALPH,†‡ M.D., B.S., Durh., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Lond., L.L.B., Lond. Bank Chambers, Cross Street, Reading (Tel. 647 Reading).	West Berks United Districts, viz., Abingdon, Newbury, Walling- ford and Wantage Urban; Abingdon, Bradfield, Hunger- ford, Newbury, Wallingford and Wantage Rural
PRIOR, JOHN RALPH§‡ ... ..	Faringdon Rural
* Appointment from April 1st, 1911.	
† Appointment from May 1st, 1911.	
§ Appointment from October 1st, 1911.	
‡ Dr. W. Sisam appointed M.O.H. from 1st October, 1912.	

### COUNTY INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss E. NICHOLLS,  
Shire Hall, The Forbury, Reading  
(Tel. 1043 Reading).

### DATES OF RECEIPT OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

DISTRICT.	L.G.B. TABLES.	FULL REPORT.
New Windsor Borough ... ..	...	March 16th, 1912
West Berks United Districts ... ..	...	May 23rd, 1912
Faringdon Rural District ... ..	...	June 8th, 1912
East Berks United Districts ... ..	...	June 22nd, 1912
Wokingham Rural ... ..	June 26th	July 15th, 1912
Wokingham Urban ... ..	June 26th	August 9th, 1912

## SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BERKSHIRE, 1912.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.							URBAN DISTRICTS.
WINSHIP, G.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abingdon Borough.
Borough Buildings, Abingdon.							
HARDING, W. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maidenhead Borough.
Guildhall, Maidenhead.							
VINCENT, S. J. L.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newbury Borough.
Town Hall, Newbury.							
MELLOWS, S. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Windsor Borough.
16, Alma Road, Windsor. ...							
GRAY, A. G.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wallingford Borough.
Benson, near Wallingford.							
†BETTS, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wantage.
Town Hall, Wantage.							
MARKS, C. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wokingham Borough.
Town Hall, Wokingham.							
							RURAL DISTRICTS.
WARREN, T. B.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abingdon.
Surveyor, &c., Abingdon.							
WINDLE, T.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bradfield.
North Street, Theale, Reading.							
COLEMAN, W. J.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cookham.
Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.							
YORKE, C.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Easthampstead.
Council Offices, High Street, Bracknell.							
*HODDINOTT, E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faringdon.
Sanitary Inspector, Faringdon.							
RAINE, W. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hungerford.
Salisbury Road, Hungerford.							
CHURCH, W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newbury.
“Homeside,” Newtown Road, Newbury.							
LAY, R. B.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wallingford.
Sotwell, Wallingford.							
WESTBROOK, E. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wantage
South View Villas, East Challow.							
LOUSLEY, J.,	Assistant Sanitary Inspector					...	...
Hampstead Norris, Newbury.							
BURCH, E. A.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Windsor.
Sunningdale, Ascot.							
HAMILTON, R. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wokingham.
Wargrave Road, Twyford.							

\* Appointed July, 1911.

† Appointed Sept. 18th, 1912.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Administrative County is 456,491 acres, of which 2,866 acres are covered with water. The total acreage and the distribution of land and water in the various districts is given in the following table.

The estimated populations for the middle of the year 1911 have been calculated on the assumption that the increase, or decrease, has been by geometrical progression and at the same rate as occurred during the period between the census of 1901 and that of 1911.

				Acreage.			Population.	
				Land.	Water.	Total.	Census 1911.	Estimate 1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	701	27	728	6,810	6,818
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	2,095	30	2,125	15,218	15,279
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	1,804	24	1,828	12,108	12,135
4	New Windsor Borough...	...	...	2,656	61	2,717	12,681	12,662
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	372	8	380	2,716	2,713
6	Wantage	...	...	2,471	7	2,478	3,628	3,624
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	557	0	557	4,352	4,374
Total				10,656	157	10,813	57,513	57,605
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon	...	...	42,009	201	42,210	9,251	9,274
2	Bradfield†	...	...	54,305	336	54,641	17,059	17,107
3	Cookham	...	...	27,428	373	27,801	12,301	12,348
4	Easthampstead	...	...	26,897	136	27,033	17,550	17,597
5	Faringdon*	...	...	55,469	257	55,726	11,075	11,091
6	Hungerford	...	...	44,664	152	44,816	9,009	9,023
7	Newbury...	...	...	42,060	328	42,388	10,759	10,779
8	Wallingford	...	...	22,055	97	22,152	7,246	7,274
9	Wantage	...	...	74,427	73	74,500	12,028	12,033
10	Windsor	...	...	10,339	228	10,567	15,370	15,398
11	Wokingham	...	...	43,316	528	43,844	16,653	16,714
Total				442,969	2,709	445,678	138,301	138,638
Administrative County*†				453,625	2,866	456,491	195,814	196,243

\* Not including Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District, which has an area of 3,870 acres, and a population of 1,167 persons (Census, 1911).

† Including portion incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

The estimated populations of the various districts in the County have been recalculated for each of the years from 1901 to 1911 inclusive, on the basis of data afforded by the last two census returns, and the average mortality and birth-rates have been calculated on the average populations thus obtained.

The increase or decrease in population that occurred in each district during the last two intercensal periods is shown in the following table.



				Census Population.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent, in intercensal period.	
				1891.	1901.	1911.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1.	Abingdon Borough	...	...	6,557	6,480	6,810	— 1.2	+ 5.1
2.	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	10,607	12,980	15,218	+22.4	+17.2
3.	Newbury Borough	...	...	11,002	11,061	12,108	+ .5	+ 9.5
4.	New Windsor Borough	...	...	12,397	14,130	12,681	+14.0	—10.2
5.	Wallingford Borough...	...	...	2,989	2,808	2,716	— 6.0	— 3.3
6.	Wantage	...	...	3,669	3,766	3,628	+ 2.6	— 3.7
7.	Wokingham Borough	...	...	3,254	3,551	4,352	+ 9.1	+22.5
Total				50,475	54,776	57,513	+ 8.5	+ 5.0
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1.	Abingdon	...	...	9,279	8,370	9,251	— 9.8	+16.5
2.	Bradfield†	...	...	15,183	15,260	17,059	+ .5	+11.8
3.	Cookham	...	...	9,861	10,574	12,301	+ 7.2	+16.3
4.	Easthampstead	...	...	13,704	15,757	17,550	+15.0	+11.6
5.	Faringdon*	...	...	11,554	10,447	11,075	+ 9.6	+ 6.0
6.	Hungerford	...	...	8,994	8,468	9,009	— 5.8	+ 6.4
7.	Newbury	...	...	10,454	9,996	10,759	— 4.4	+ 7.6
8.	Wallingford	...	...	6,567	6,204	7,246	— 5.5	+16.8
9.	Wantage	...	...	12,880	11,842	12,028	— 8.0	+ 1.6
10.	Windsor	...	...	12,529	14,274	15,370	+13.9	+ 7.7
11.	Wokingham	...	...	14,639	14,386	16,653	— 1.7	+15.7
Total				125,644	125,578	138,301	— .05	+10.1
Administrative County*				176,119	180,354	195,814	+ 2.4	+ 8.6

\* Not including Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District.

† Including portion incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

By the Reading (Extension) Order, 1911, which came into operation on the 9th November, 1911, part of the Bradfield Rural District (viz., parts of Theale and Tilehurst Civil Parishes) was transferred to Reading County Borough. The figures at the date of the Census for the Rural District and Civil Parishes as altered were as follows:—

	Area.	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, etc.	
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.			No.	Pop'on.
				Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Bradfield R.D. ...	52,878	2,909	3,265	13,152	14,349	7,115	7,234	23	166
Theale ...	1,619	216	232	906	1,032	518	514	4	19
Tilehurst .	1,548	101	109	465	480	227	253	1	13

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.‡		Assessable Value, 1912.
		Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.*	Families of Separate Occupiers.	Popula- tion.	Families of Separate Occupiers.	
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	10,813	54,776	11,431	12,010	57,512	13,425	£ 307,234
RURAL DISTRICTS † ...	445,678	125,578	27,452	27,882	135,589§	30,698§	940,676§
COUNTY † ...	456,491	180,354	38,883	39,892	193,101§	44,123§	1,247,910§
URBAN DISTRICTS—							
Abingdon Borough ...	728	6,480	1,440	1,503	6,809	1,588	28,035
Maidenhead Borough ...	2,125	12,980	2,763	2,840	15,219	3,546	94,784
Newbury Borough ...	1,828	11,061	2,580	2,596	12,107	2,999	50,132
New Windsor Borough ...	2,717	14,130	2,497	2,887	12,681	2,820	86,888
Wallingford Borough ...	380	2,808	624	639	2,716	661	12,491
Wantage ...	2,478	3,766	717	727	3,628	769	12,595
Wokingham Borough ...	557	3,551	810	818	4,352	1,042	22,309
RURAL DISTRICTS AND PARISHES—							
ABINGDON R.D. ...	42,210	8,370	1,942	1,944	9,250	2,162	75,965
Appleford ...	862	251	59	59	233	64	4,413
Appleton and Eaton ...	2,077	466	115	113	493	118	1,727
Bessels Leigh ...	906	88	21	21	68	20	516
Cumnor ...	5,962	870	195	195	1,103	259	6,347
Draycott Moor ...	1,054	168	44	44	190	46	729
Drayton ...	1,851	529	138	138	513	136	1,803
Frilford ...	1,238	115	28	28	132	28	826
Fyfield ...	1,604	297	65	68	251	65	1,088
Garford ...	1,057	145	33	33	127	31	732
Hinksey North ...	797	242	45	45	225	47	1,135
Hinksey South ...	779	168	39	39	226	55	4,696
Kingston Bagpuize ...	1,109	186	44	44	188	48	1,040
Lyford ...	773	113	37	37	109	37	460
Marcham ...	2,424	687	158	158	692	169	3,004
Milton ...	1,466	341	83	84	363	89	5,813
Radley ...	3,706	592	111	106	927	137	14,537
St. Helen Without ...	2,744	284	61	61	326	72	2,730
Steventon ...	2,401	797	184	186	811	195	10,127
Sunningwell ...	1,331	289	61	61	425	102	3,404
Sutton Courtenay ...	2,154	731	192	192	790	198	3,745
Sutton Wick ...	1,247	241	54	54	218	51	1,289
Tubney ...	1,152	156	41	42	155	42	1,016
Wootton ...	1,524	384	89	90	463	102	2,885
Wytham ...	1,992	230	45	46	222	51	1,903
BRADFELD R.D. ...	52,878‡	15,260	3,322	3,404	14,349§	3,265§	102,573§
Aldermaston ...	3,742	482	114	114	559	124	3,406
Ashampstead ...	2,082	313	76	76	351	87	1,184
Basildon ...	3,139	583	122	131	596	127	10,360
Beech Hill ...	949	265	60	60	208	55	1,260
Beenham ...	1,817	508	112	113	528	120	3,209
Bradfield ...	4,360	1,520	247	260	1,606	298	6,702
Bucklebury ...	6,131	1,066	249	255	1,136	279	4,339
Burghfield ...	4,309	1,352	292	297	1,343	310	6,944
Englefield ...	1,437	315	67	67	299	67	2,418
Frilsham ...	978	210	49	49	219	55	1,183
Grazeley ...	519	42	8	10	31	6	490
Padworth ...	1,188	235	56	56	263	62	2,313
Pangbourne ...	1,040	1,235	250	271	1,677	369	15,785
Purley ...	1,166	207	42	43	238	53	9,513
Stanford Dingley ...	964	130	29	29	139	31	635

\* Corresponding figures have not yet been published for 1911.

† The Rural District of Faringdon is partly in the Administrative County of Gloucestershire; the figures relate to the Berkshire portion only.

‡ Saltney Mead, 5 acres, is common to the Parishes of Purley and Sulham.

§ Not including portion of Bradfield R.D. incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1912.
		Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	Popula- tion.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	
BRADFELD R.D.— <i>cont.</i>							
Stratfield Mortimer	3,031	1,270	298	298	1,423	353	7,028
Streatley ... ..	3,655	562	141	141	732	178	4,577
Sulham ... ..	711	123	29	29	116	30	796
Sulhamstead Abbotts	1,417	278	60	60	264	60	1,931
Sulhamstead Bannister							
Upper End ... ..	555	150	27	27	138	31	1,015
Sulhamstead Bannister							
Lower End ... ..	576	102	23	23	125	28	740
Theale ... ..	1,619§	934	202	222	1,032§	232§	8,132§
Tidmarsh ... ..	785	146	36	36	158	39	1,328
Tilehurst ... ..	1,548§	2,545	577	590	480§	109§	2,623§
Ufton Nervet ... ..	2,189	272	58	58	267	59	1,971
Wokefield ... ..	666	135	30	30	128	33	1,011
Yattendon ... ..	1,400	274	59	59	293	70	1,680
COOKHAM R.D. ...							
Bisham ... ..	27,801	10,574	2,373	2,417	12,311	2,899	102,683
Bisham ... ..	2,478	745	174	175	761	188	6,011
Bray ... ..	7,820	2,978	668	672	3,409	782	27,369
Cookham ... ..	5,666	3,874	889	912	4,915	1,200	35,647
Hurley ... ..	4,159	1,067	235	238	1,290	287	7,178
Shottesbrooke ... ..	1,395	193	36	40	181	36	5,797
Waltham St. Lawrence	3,640	867	187	190	937	219	10,613
White Waltham ... ..	2,643	850	184	190	818	187	10,068
EASTHAMSTEAD R.D.							
Binfield ... ..	27,033	15,757	2,928	3,016	17,548	3,452	90,685
Binfield ... ..	3,489	1,892	413	417	1,912	446	10,824
Crowthorne ... ..	2,030	3,185	438	460	3,936	520	16,834
Easthampstead ... ..	5,295	1,708	332	332	1,959	400	10,266
Sandhurst ... ..	2,506	2,386	383	412	3,265	598	12,603
Warfield ... ..	3,435	2,343	495	500	2,283	545	13,479
Winkfield ... ..	10,278	4,243	867	895	4,193	943	26,679
FARINGDON R.D.* ...							
Ashbury ... ..	55,726	10,447	2,471	2,497	11,075	2,598	76,615
Ashbury ... ..	5,609	589	137	140	660	147	5,765
Baulking ... ..	1,580	168	40	41	190	40	5,922
Bourton ... ..	1,260	243	61	61	296	66	5,787
Buckland ... ..	4,505	665	156	156	682	153	3,506
Buscot ... ..	2,887	403	89	89	429	97	2,717
Charney ... ..	1,209	163	44	44	164	43	1,018
Coleshill ... ..	2,014	342	76	76	312	76	1,595
Compton Beauchamp	1,812	112	27	27	125	27	2,579
Coxwell Great ... ..	1,435	264	69	70	284	73	1,207
Coxwell Little ... ..	887	220	65	64	225	65	1,090
Eaton Hastings ... ..	1,570	158	34	34	149	37	1,160
Faringdon Great ... ..	5,897	2,900	675	686	3,079	702	11,927
Fernham ... ..	1,016	163	44	44	215	46	1,320
Hatford ... ..	993	93	24	24	106	25	540
Hinton Waldrist ... ..	2,016	301	59	60	272	63	1,213
Kingston Lisle ... ..	2,040	264	52	54	263	60	2,077
Longcot ... ..	1,894	256	65	66	334	77	1,451
Longworth ... ..	2,291	479	113	115	507	121	2,162
Pusey ... ..	1,040	120	29	29	113	30	560
Shellingford ... ..	1,761	204	45	45	237	46	1,505
Shrivenham ... ..	2,695	633	146	147	602	160	7,350
Stanford-in-the-Vale	2,927	728	188	187	859	209	3,385
Uffington ... ..	2,929	518	130	131	523	123	6,534
Watchfield ... ..	1,517	318	72	72	291	76	1,153
Woolstone ... ..	1,942	143	31	35	158	36	3,092

§ Not including portion incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

\* The Rural District of Faringdon includes the Gloucestershire Parish of Lechlade; the figures relate to the Berkshire portion only.



	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1912.
		Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	Popula- tion.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	
HUNGERFORD R.D. ...	44,816	8,468	1,964	1,984	9,007	2,068	43,484
Avington ...	1,185	97	20	20	113	22	847
Coombe ...	2,212	95	21	21	64	16	561
Eastgarston ...	4,409	360	97	98	408	95	1,872
Hungerford ...	6,729	2,906	643	653	3,040	671	14,126
Inkpen ...	2,886	658	151	153	693	159	2,323
Kintbury ...	7,778	1,648	378	381	1,737	406	11,579
Lambourn ...	14,873	2,071	497	497	2,336	544	8,714
Shefford East ...	1,069	72	19	20	80	20	580
Shefford West ...	2,243	422	106	109	398	102	1,773
Woodhay West ...	1,432	139	32	32	138	33	1,109
NEWBURY R.D. ...	42,388	9,996	2,348	2,369	10,757	2,629	63,075
Boxford ...	2,819	461	118	118	516	121	1,905
Brimpton ...	1,705	389	96	96	430	102	1,933
Chieveley ...	5,328	946	243	246	1,066	268	5,283
Cold Ash ...	1,929	804	183	183	986	232	3,616
Enborne ...	2,501	441	99	105	483	116	3,529
Greenham ...	2,348	424	106	106	642	164	6,602
Hampstead Marshall ...	1,852	244	62	62	239	64	1,792
Leckhampstead ...	1,777	267	65	65	261	71	1,147
Midgham ...	1,436	293	62	67	308	63	3,465
Sandleford ...	520	48	8	8	37	7	675
Shaw-cum-Donnington ...	1,996	632	154	154	626	167	4,218
Speen ...	3,491	1,294	294	296	1,255	296	8,060
Thatcham ...	5,937	2,177	503	506	2,416	597	11,727
Wasing ...	690	55	13	13	54	14	548
Welford ...	5,228	791	188	189	722	182	3,828
Winterbourne ...	2,112	258	57	58	227	57	1,400
Woolhampton ...	719	472	97	97	489	108	3,347
WALLINGFORD R.D. ...	22,152	6,204	1,272	1,287	7,245	1,488	65,625
Aston Tirrold ...	1,753	289	66	67	320	72	1,256
Aston Upthorpe ...	1,322	125	28	32	120	30	681
Brightwell ...	2,064	632	142	140	724	167	2,493
Cholsey ...	4,438	1,826	272	273	2,248	336	22,763
Clapcot ...	876	108	23	24	126	25	1,658
Didcot ...	1,120	420	83	86	707	159	11,431
Hagbourne East ...	1,758	1,231	288	293	1,287	306	7,233
Hagbourne West ...	1,057	129	34	36	143	35	1,063
Moreton North ...	1,102	251	60	60	256	64	970
Moreton South ...	1,350	283	64	64	302	67	10,978
Moulsford ...	1,441	124	30	30	186	39	1,489
Sotwell ...	708	200	47	47	225	56	1,209
Wittenham Little ...	888	116	23	23	129	26	534
Wittenham Long ...	2,275	470	112	112	472	106	1,867
WANTAGE R.D. ...	74,500	11,842	2,788	2,815	12,025	2,928	78,366
Aldworth ...	1,806	211	53	53	234	57	737
Ardington ...	2,693	479	107	107	174	113	3,901
Beedon ...	2,012	232	57	57	238	62	858
Blewbury ...	4,246	545	137	138	564	147	2,346
Brightwalton ...	2,054	299	79	78	310	75	1,266
Catmore ...	710	70	21	21	78	18	375
Chaddlesworth ...	3,400	405	95	96	349	95	2,282
Challow East ...	1,657	506	115	116	490	113	4,903
Challow West ...	1,070	170	41	43	209	46	2,705

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1912.
		Popula- tion.	Inhabited Houses.	Families of Separate Occupiers.	Popula- tion.	Families of Separate Occupiers.	
WANTAGE R.D.—cont.							
Charlton ... ..	1,884	302	65	65	346	81	2,649
Childrey ... ..	2,929	489	120	117	500	121	2,644
Chilton ... ..	1,448	216	51	54	224	56	1,109
Compton ... ..	3,863	623	126	135	665	156	2,247
Denchworth ... ..	1,041	172	44	44	182	44	3,081
Farnborough ... ..	1,886	133	40	40	152	37	681
Fawley ... ..	2,190	155	39	39	176	44	568
Goosey ... ..	968	125	31	31	128	30	1,021
Grove ... ..	1,791	580	134	136	590	143	9,009
Hampstead Norris ... ..	6,046	1,144	273	273	1,217	308	4,260
Hanney East ... ..	2,200	459	106	106	378	106	1,843
Hanney West ... ..	1,334	313	71	71	323	76	1,332
Harwell ... ..	2,521	648	172	172	663	173	5,816
Hendred East ... ..	3,198	748	166	166	728	174	2,731
Hendred West ... ..	2,002	298	66	67	338	68	4,000
Ilsey East ... ..	3,017	482	112	112	445	104	2,229
Ilsey West ... ..	3,037	276	68	69	313	72	1,089
Letcombe Bassett ... ..	1,631	211	49	50	174	47	761
Letcombe Regis ... ..	2,155	435	97	97	439	103	1,895
Lockinge East ... ..	2,083	255	59	59	264	59	2,420
Lockinge West ... ..	837	78	15	16	56	14	858
Peasemore ... ..	2,049	231	57	57	237	60	1,013
Sparsholt ... ..	3,329	339	76	84	335	75	4,623
Upton ... ..	1,413	213	46	46	209	51	1,114
WINDSOR R.D. ... ..	10,567	14,274	2,811	2,890	15,370	3,227	98,356
Clewer Without ... ..	1,900	6,171	1,222	1,246	6,356	1,385	26,250
Sunningdale ... ..	1,211	1,409	305	310	1,537	326	11,845
Sunninghill ... ..	3,135	4,719	950	993	5,335	1,142	45,317
Windsor Old ... ..	4,321	1,975	334	341	2,142	374	14,944
WOKINGHAM R.D. ... ..	43,844	14,386	3,233	3,259	16,652	3,982	143,249
Arborfield ... ..	1,469	249	62	62	234	64	1,785
Newland ... ..	1,227	278	63	63	298	70	2,310
Barkham ... ..	1,388	218	54	54	261	59	1,311
Earley ... ..	1,917	438	99	100	456	110	13,008
Finchampstead ... ..	3,943	666	143	145	866	201	5,883
Remenham ... ..	1,573	604	125	125	498	120	6,544
Ruscombe ... ..	1,294	323	74	74	332	72	9,436
St. Nicholas Hurst ... ..	2,988	1,006	235	235	1,069	262	5,261
Shinfield ... ..	4,313	1,587	370	370	2,372	561	10,408
Sonning ... ..	1,247	442	102	110	418	102	6,478
Swallowfield ... ..	3,745	1,375	345	347	1,533	382	6,267
Twyford ... ..	694	1,106	270	277	1,157	301	11,529
Wargrave ... ..	4,461	1,983	421	420	2,112	527	20,724
Winnersh in Hurst ... ..	2,045	673	152	152	679	160	4,279
Woodley and Sandford	3,609	987	218	219	1,034	247	17,444
Wokingham Without	7,931	2,451	500	506	3,333	744	20,582



## BIRTH-RATE.

(PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION).

				Average Rate, 1901-1910.	Rate, 1911.	Number of Births, 1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	23.44	19.07	130
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	24.46	21.40	327
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	20.66	20.28	246
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	21.47	20.22	256
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	22.90	16.58	45
6	Wantage	...	...	22.19	17.11	62
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	21.49	20.80	91
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	22.30	20.38	189
2	Bradfield	...	...	21.23	17.65	302
3	Cookham	...	...	22.55	21.13	261
4	Easthampstead	...	...	20.74	17.67	311
5	Faringdon (Berks)	...	...	25.59	21.01	233
6	Hungerford	...	...	24.49	20.61	186
7	Newbury	...	...	20.58	18.27	197
8	Wallingford	...	...	22.06	20.34	148
9	Wantage	...	...	23.57	21.11	254
10	Windsor	...	...	22.46	20.97	323
11	Wokingham...	...	...	21.86	20.76	347
Urban Districts				22.47	20.09	1157
Rural Districts				22.37	19.85	2751
County				22.38	19.92	3908

The average birth-rate in the County as a whole during the ten years, 1901 to 1910, was only 22.38, whilst the rate in 1911 was 19.92 per 1,000 of population. Of the various Districts, Faringdon Rural still shows the highest average rate, i.e., 25.59.

The birth-rate in England and Wales has rapidly declined since 1876, when it reached its maximum of 36.3. In 1911 it was 24.4 per 1,000 of population; this rate was 0.7 per 1,000 below the rate in 1910, and was lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average for the ten years 1901-1910 the birth-rate in England and Wales in 1911 showed a decrease of 2.8 per 1,000.

In the 77 great towns (with population over 50,000) the rate was 25.5. In London, 24.8.

In the 136 smaller towns (population 20,000 to 50,000) the rate was 23.4.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns with a population over 20,000, the rate was 23.4.

NETT DEATH-RATE.  
(PER 1,000 OF POPULATION).

				Average Rate, 1901-1910.	Rate, 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	13.62	12.76	87
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	12.69	12.37	189
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	14.38	14.59	177
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	12.40	13.59	172
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	14.47	11.79	32
6	Wantage	...	...	13.59	16.28	59
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	14.06	15.32	67
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	13.18	13.91	129
2	Bradfield	...	...	12.09	10.87	186
3	Cookham	...	...	11.69	12.31	152
4	Easthampstead	...	...	9.96	10.11	178
5	Faringdon (Berks)	...	...	14.53	11.45	127
6	Hungerford	...	...	13.62	11.52	104
7	Newbury	...	...	12.88	12.89	139
8	Wallingford	...	...	11.85	10.31	75
9	Wantage	...	...	13.65	13.63	164
10	Windsor	...	...	11.91	11.04	170
11	Wokingham	...	...	12.55	10.11	169
Urban Districts				13.32	13.59	783
Rural Districts				12.40	11.48	1593
County				12.66	12.11	2376

The practice of assigning to their respective districts only those deaths which occurred in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions, was altered at the beginning of 1911; since then a quarterly return of transferable deaths, whether occurring in public institutions or elsewhere, has been forwarded by the Registrar-General to each County Medical Officer of Health for distribution to the District Medical Officers of Health. Greater accuracy in the mortality rates has consequently been rendered possible, and the considerable increase in the number of transferable deaths dealt with in this County (see Table 1, at end of this Report) gives an indication of the practical working of the system.

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1911 was 14.6, which is 1.1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1910; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1901-1910, the death-rate in England and Wales in 1911 showed a decrease of 0.8 per 1,000.

In the 77 great towns the rate, corrected for differences of sex and age constitution of the population, was 16.5. In London, 15.8.

In the 136 smaller towns, 14.4.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 13.1.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

By *Rate of Infantile Mortality* is understood the ratio of the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every thousand births during the same period.

				Average Rate, 1901-1910.	Rate, 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	96.46	107.69	14
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	94.22	73.39	24
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	92.20	81.30	20
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	101.41	101.56	26
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	75.83	66.67	3
6	Wantage	...	...	104.75	96.77	6
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	86.70	131.87	12
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	76.61	84.66	16
2	Bradfield	...	...	82.82	59.60	18
3	Cookham	...	...	85.38	72.80	19
4	Easthampstead	...	...	73.23	93.25	29
5	Faringdon (Berks)	...	...	77.70	68.67	16
6	Hungerford	...	...	91.29	53.76	10
7	Newbury	...	...	75.55	106.60	21
8	Wallingford	...	...	71.86	94.59	14
9	Wantage	...	...	85.70	62.99	16
10	Windsor	...	...	81.28	65.01	21
11	Wokingham	...	...	74.96	51.87	18
Urban Districts				95.02	90.75	105
Rural Districts				79.54	71.97	198
County				84.21	77.53	303

The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales during 1911 was 130.

In the 77 great towns, 141. In London, 129.

In the 136 smaller towns, 133.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 117.

At the request of the Public Health Committee, I have prepared a memorandum on the feeding and care of infants. These notes are printed in the form of a leaflet, and are being forwarded to the midwives in the County for distribution amongst their patients.

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS

					Average for 10 years 1901-10		1911.	
					No. of deaths.	Rate.*	No. of deaths.	Rate.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	6.5	.98	3	.44
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	14.9	1.06	13	.85
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	...	12.8	1.11	15	1.24
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	...	13.3	1.00	10	.79
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	...	3.0	1.08	3	1.10
6	Wantage	...	...	...	4.0	1.08	2	.55
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	...	3.6	.92	4	.91
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon	...	...	...	8.3	.94	9	.97
2	Bradfield	...	...	...	13.2	.82	9	.53
3	Cookham	...	...	...	7.0	.61	6	.48
4	Easthampstead	...	...	...	8.9	.54	11	.62
5	Faringdon	...	...	...	7.2	.67	8	.72
6	Hungerford	...	...	...	6.9	.79	6	.66
7	Newbury	...	...	...	10.1	.97	6	.56
8	Wallingford	...	...	...	4.3	.64	1	.14
9	Wantage	...	...	...	10.0	.84	13	1.08
10	Windsor	...	...	...	13.2	.89	12	.78
11	Wokingham	...	...	...	13.3	.86	5	.30
Urban Districts					58.1	1.04	50	.87
Rural Districts					102.4	.78	86	.62
County					160.5	.86	136	.69

\* Rate per 1,000 of population.

The following mean annual death rates per 1,000 of population show the decrease in the mortality from phthisis that has taken place during the past fifty years :—

*Phthisis* (pulmonary tuberculosis)

	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
England and Wales	2.47	2.12	1.72	1.39
Berks (Registration County)	2.37	1.92	1.47	1.15

The average annual mortality from phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) in the Berkshire Registration County, which includes the Borough of Reading, was 2.37 during the decennial period 1861-70. Since then the mortality from phthisis in the same area has steadily declined to about 1 per 1,000 of population; a similar fall in the rate of mortality has taken place in England and Wales as a whole, and there is every reason for believing that this noticeable decrease is, in the main, the outcome of the generally improved social conditions of the population. I feel confident that continued activity along the same lines of social reform will still further reduce the opportunities for infection, and at the same time increase the prospect of curing those actually attacked with the disease.



DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN  
PHTHISIS.

				Average for 10 years 1901-10.		1911.	
				No. of Deaths.	Rate.*	No. of Deaths	Rate.*
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
1	Abingdon Borough	..	..	1.4	.21	1	.15
2	Maidenhead Borough	..	..	4.3	.31	6	.39
3	Newbury Borough	..	..	2.4	.21	7	.58
4	New Windsor Borough	..	..	4.9	.37	2	.16
5	Wallingford Borough	..	..	.9	.32	..	..
6	Wantage	..	..	1.9	.51	2	.55
7	Wokingham Borough	..	..	.8	.20	..	..
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
1	Abingdon	..	..	1.8	.20	6	.65
2	Bradfield	..	..	1.9	.12	1	.06
3	Cookham	..	..	3.3	.29	4	.32
4	Easthampstead	..	..	3.0	.18	2	.11
5	Faringdon	..	..	5.3	.49	3	.27
6	Hungerford	..	..	1.9	.22	..	..
7	Newbury	..	..	2.2	.21	1	.09
8	Wallingford	..	..	1.3	.19	..	..
9	Wantage	..	..	4.6	.38	2	.17
10	Windsor	..	..	4.2	.28	7	.45
11	Wokingham	..	..	3.2	.21	3	.18
Urban Districts				16.6	.30	18	.31
Rural Districts				32.7	.25	29	.21
County				49.3	.26	47	.24

\* Rate per 1,000 of population.

Voluntary agencies for the treatment of tuberculous persons and for the dissemination of information bearing on the prevention of this disease, have been at work for many years, but the funds available have proved insufficient. Local sanitary authorities have also taken part in the work, which has recently been assisted by the Local Government Board Orders making pulmonary tuberculosis a compulsorily notifiable disease, and the National Insurance Act of 1911 and the Finance Act of 1912 will make further sums available for the purpose of preventive and curative work.

The recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, published early in May, 1912, aim at the provision of an adequate organization for the prevention, detection, and treatment of all forms of tuberculosis, available for all persons suffering from this disease, whether they are, or are not, entitled to "sanatorium benefit" under the Insurance Act. As my report on the administration of "sanatorium benefit" in conjunction with a general scheme for the prevention, detection, and treatment of tuberculosis is now under the consideration of a special Sub-Committee, I have not included my proposals in this Annual Report.



The following paragraphs contain an account of the arrangements for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, which have already been made by the District Councils in this County ; the facts are also summarized in the form of a tabular statement on page 22.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon Borough*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The District Council have for some time co-operated with the Oxford Tuberculosis Dispensary.

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The Town Council have made arrangements whereby a veterinary surgeon inspects the dairy cows in the District once every quarter.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—In the case of poor patients the Council have agreed to pay for the examination of specimens of sputum.

The Council have also agreed to consider any case in which the provision of an open-air shelter is recommended by the Medical Officer of Health.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

Spitting in public places is forbidden by a bye-law, and warnings have been issued against the uncleanly habit of expectorating on the pavements.

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

- (6) *Wantage*.—The Urban District Council have made no arrangements.

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—The Council have agreed to provide open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Council are also prepared to send suitable cases to a sanatorium, no beds are maintained in any particular institution.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The District Council have for some time co-operated with the Oxford Tuberculosis Dispensary.

- (2) *Bradfield*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The District Council supply open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, and have also agreed with the Berkshire Insurance Committee to supply furnished movable open-air shelters, at a charge of 1/6 per week, when required for the use of insured persons residing within the Bradfield Rural District.

The Council are prepared to send suitable cases to a sanatorium, no beds are maintained in any particular institution.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

The Council have authorized the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a dairy cow appears to be diseased, each requisition must in the first instance be referred to the District Council.

- (3) *Cookham*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The Council have authorized the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a dairy cow appears to be diseased.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—In this district, it is the practice to disinfect bedding which has been used by a consumptive person.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The Council have authorized the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a dairy cow appears to be diseased.

- (7) *Newbury*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The District Council supply open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The District Council supply open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

The Council have authorized the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a dairy cow appears to be diseased.

- (9) *Wantage*.—The Council have arranged for a veterinary surgeon to visit the dairy farms and inspect the cows at least once a quarter.

- (10) *Windsor*.—Specimens of sputum may be examined bacteriologically at the cost of the District Council.

The Council have retained the services of a veterinary surgeon to act as veterinary inspector of the dairy farms in their District.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

- (11) *Wokingham*.—The Council have agreed to provide open-air shelters on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Council are also prepared to send suitable cases to a sanatorium, no beds are maintained in any particular institutions.

Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons.

# ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.						RURAL DISTRICTS.										
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
(1) Bacteriological examination of sputum at cost of District Council ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	..
(2) Disinfection of rooms or bedding used by consumptive person ..	..	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	Yes
(3) Spitting in public places forbidden by bye-law ..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Open air shelters provided by District Council on recommendation of Medical Officer of Health .. ..	*	..	..	Yes	..	Yes	†	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..	..	Yes
(5) Patients sent to sanatorium at cost of District Council .. ..	*	..	..	..	..	Yes	†	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Yes
(6) Veterinary inspection of dairy cows at cost of District Council—																	
(a) Periodical inspection .. ..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
(b) Inspection on request of Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	..			Yes	..	Yes	..	..	..

\* See page 19.

† Poorer class only.

‡ See page 20.



## DEATHS FROM CANCER.

					Average for 10 years 1901-10†		1911.	
					No. of Deaths†	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	8.8	1.33	9	1.32
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	12.6	.90	12	.78
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	...	13.5	1.17	15	1.24
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	...	12.8	.97	14	1.10
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	...	3.2	1.16	8	2.95
6	Wantage	...	...	...	2.6	.70	3	.83
7	Wokingham Borough*	...	...	...	4.9	1.25	6	1.37
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon	...	...	...	9.7	1.10	11	1.19
2	Bradfield	...	...	...	15.0	.93	26	1.52
3	Cookham	...	...	...	11.9	1.05	17	1.38
4	Easthampstead	...	...	...	13.9	.84	14	.79
5	Faringdon	...	...	...	11.5	1.07	14	1.26
6	Hungerford	...	...	...	9.6	1.10	6	.66
7	Newbury	...	...	...	9.7	.94	12	1.11
8	Wallingford	...	...	...	7.1	1.06	3	.41
9	Wantage	...	...	...	10.6	.89	17	1.41
10	Windsor	...	...	...	13.0	.88	23	1.49
11	Wokingham†	...	...	...	15.2	.98	23	1.38
Urban Districts					58.4	1.05	67	1.16
Rural Districts					127.2	.96	166	1.20
County ...					185.6	.99	233	1.19

\* Average rate, 1900-1909 1.09.

† Average rate, 1900-1909, 0.99.

In contrast to the recorded mortality from phthisis that from cancer has for some years been on the increase. In England and Wales the mean annual mortality per 1,000 of population for the five years 1866-70 was .40, and for 1896-1900, .80.

The difference may to some extent be accounted for by greater accuracy in diagnosis, and also by the fact that more people now reach the age-period at which deaths from cancer more frequently occur; but these explanations do not appear to dispose satisfactorily of the entire increase.



## EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE,\* 1911.

(PER 1,000 OF POPULATION).

The diseases grouped together in the Registrar General's Report under the term *principal epidemic diseases* are smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, "fever" (including typhus, enteric, and simple continued fever), and diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years). Prior to 1911 deaths certified as due to enteritis were not included, but deaths from diarrhœa at all ages were. The rates given in the first and last columns of the following table are consequently not strictly comparable to the rates given in the corresponding table in previous Annual Reports. However, in the year under review these rates are in nearly every instance the same, or approximately the same, whether calculated by the old or new method.

		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	'Fever.'	Diar- rhœa and En- teritis (under 2 years).
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
1	Abingdon Borough ...	1.03	...	...	...	...	.44	...	.59
2	Maidenhead Borough ...	2.01	...	.85	...	.26	.06	.06	.78
3	Newbury Borough ...	.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10
4	New Windsor Borough...	1.03	...	.16	...	...	...	...	.87
5	Wallingford Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Wantage ...	3.58	...	.83	...	1.10	1.38	...	.27
7	Wokingham Borough ...	1.82	...	...	...	...	.68	...	1.14
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
1	Abingdon ...	.54	...	...	.11	...	.11	.11	.21
2	Bradfield... ...	.65	...	...	.06	.06	.06	...	.47
3	Cookham ...	1.61	...	.32	...	.73	...	.08	.48
4	Easthampstead ...	.86	...	.06	...	.06	.34	...	.40
5	Faringdon ...	.45	...	.09	...	...	...	.09	.27
6	Hungerford ...	.33	...	.22	...	...	...	...	.11
7	Newbury... ...	.46	...	...	...	...	.28	...	.18
8	Wallingford ...	.97	...	...	...	...	.14	.14	.69
9	Wantage ...	.92	...	.17	...	.17	.17	.08	.33
10	Windsor ...	.64	...	.13	...	.06	...	...	.45
11	Wokingham ...	.42	...	...	...	.12	.18	.06	.06
	Urban Districts ...	1.29	...	.31	...	.14	.21	.02	.61
	Rural Districts ...	.70	...	.09	.01	.11	.12	.04	.33
	County ...	.87	...	.15	.01	.12	.15	.03	.41
	England and Wales ...	1.88	.00	.36	.05	.13	.21	.07	1.06
	77 Great Towns ...	2.29	.00	.47	.06	.15	.24	.06	1.31
†	136 Smaller Towns ...	1.98	.00	.41	.06	.12	.18	.07	1.14
	England and Wales, less the 213 Towns ...	1.40	.00	.22	.04	.11	.19	.07	.77

\* See also under Infectious Diseases, p. 26 *et seq.*

† From the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

## EPIDEMIC MORTALITY DURING TEN YEARS, 1901-10.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS							DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>																
1. Abingdon Borough ..	34	..	7	1	4	5	3	14	.49	..	.10	.01	.06	.07	.04	.21
2. Maidenhead Borough...	159	1	18	6	36	40	4	54	1.13	.007	.13	.04	.26	.28	.03	.38
3. Newbury Borough ..	86	4	16	3	25	14	5	19	.73	.03	.14	.02	.22	.12	.04	.16
4. New Windsor Borough	130	..	35	4	14	18	3	56	.97	..	.26	.03	.10	.14	.02	.42
5. Wallingford Borough...	24	..	9	1	6	4	..	4	.86	..	.32	.04	.22	.14	..	.14
6. Wantage ..	34	..	5	..	4	4	7	14	.93	..	.13	..	.11	.11	.20	.38
7. Wokingham Borough...	28	..	6	..	6	6	..	10	.70	..	.15	..	.15	.15	..	.25
<i>Rural Districts.</i>																
1. Abingdon ..	39	..	4	2	8	7	5	13	.44	..	.04	.02	.09	.08	.06	.15
2. Bradfield ..	126	..	12	4	29	28	7	46	.76	..	.07	.02	.18	.17	.04	.28
3. Cookham ..	81	..	9	3	25	26	3	15	.72	..	.08	.03	.22	.23	.03	.13
4. Easthampstead ..	162	3	12	2	21	25	3	36	.62	.02	.07	.01	.13	.15	.02	.22
5. Faringdon ..	51	..	14	4	8	8	3	14	.47	..	.13	.04	.07	.07	.03	.13
6. Hungerford ..	56	..	4	4	8	20	1	19	.63	..	.04	.04	.09	.23	.01	.22
7. Newbury ..	54	..	13	2	11	13	1	14	.50	..	.12	.02	.10	.12	.01	.13
8. Wallingford ..	34	..	5	1	12	8	4	4	.50	..	.07	.01	.18	.12	.06	.06
9. Wantage ..	70	..	6	2	25	13	9	15	.58	..	.05	.02	.21	.11	.07	.12
10. Windsor ..	144	..	38	5	20	30	..	51	.96	..	.26	.03	.13	.20	..	.34
11. Wokingham ..	82	..	16	2	28	12	2	22	.52	..	.10	.01	.18	.08	.01	.14
Urban Districts ..	495	5	96	15	95	91	22	171	.88	.009	.17	.03	.17	.16	.04	.30
Rural Districts ..	839	3	131	31	195	190	38	249	.63	.002	.10	.02	.15	.14	.03	.19
County ..	1334	8	229	46	290	281	60	420	.69	.004	.12	.02	.15	.15	.03	.22

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during the past three years is given in the first, and the case mortality, *i.e.* the ratio per cent. of deaths to notifications, in the second of the two following tables.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS

	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	233	185	89	355	196	173
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	121	190	85	136	101	114
Enteric Fever ... ..	7	10	11	16	9	26
Continued Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	1	...	8	3	4
Erysipelas ... ..	37	29	24	67	44	28

## CASE MORTALITY OF NOTIFIED DISEASES.

*i.e.*, Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Notifications.

(Fatal cases not otherwise notified have been counted as "notified" for the purpose of this table only.)

	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.43	1.62	...	.28	1.53	1.16
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	14.05	13.68	9.41	16.91	12.87	14.03
Enteric Fever ... ..	14.28	10.00	9.09	12.50	11.11	23.08
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	100.00	100.00	25.00	75.00	25.00
Erysipelas ... ..	5.40	...	4.17	4.48	6.82	3.57

## SMALLPOX.

One case of smallpox was notified in February, 1911. The patient was a porter at a railway station near London; he came home ill to his parents' house in Wallingford, and was removed next day to the Henley and Wallingford Joint Smallpox Hospital.

Prior to this no case of smallpox had been notified in Berkshire since 1905, when there was one case. In 1904 no case was notified. The number in 1903 was 13, and in 1902, 33.

The provisions made by the various District Councils for the isolation of patients suffering from smallpox are given under the heading "Isolation Hospitals."



## CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox has not been compulsorily notifiable in any district in Berkshire since the early part of 1910. Knowledge with regard to the prevalence of this disease is, however, obtained from the reports made by the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools, and is entered on the weekly summary of returns as to infectious disease, which is compiled in my office and forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in the County, in order that each officer may be kept informed of the sickness returns of districts bordering on his own.

Outbreaks of chicken-pox occurred at various times during the year and in many different localities, but in no instance was the epidemic sufficiently extensive to necessitate closure of a school.

## MEASLES.

The Wokingham Rural District Order with regard to the compulsory notification of measles was rescinded in January, 1910, and in no part of the Administrative County is this disease now included amongst those subject to the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts.

Measles was exceptionally prevalent throughout the year, in some instances being associated with an outbreak of whooping cough or some other disease, and it was found advisable to close the following Schools:—

New Windsor Borough—Two of the Infants' Schools.

Wallingford Borough—Boys', Girls', and Infants'.

Wantage Urban District—Wantage C.E. and Wesleyan (in each instance on account of measles and whooping cough).

Abingdon Rural District—Radley Kennington, Wootton (measles and whooping cough).

Bradfield Rural District—Upper Basildon, Bradfield Dr. Watney's, Bucklebury, Frilsham.

Cookham Rural District—Bisham Stubbings, Bray Holyport, Cookham Alwyn Road, Cookham Dean Infants', Mixed, Holy Trinity, and North Town (measles and influenza).

Easthampstead Rural District—Binfield Junior (measles and mumps), Bracknell C.E. (measles, whooping cough and mumps), Warfield, Winkfield, Ascot Heath Infants'.

Faringdon Rural District—Ashbury, Uffington.

Hungerford Rural District—Lambourn Council and C.E.

Wallingford Rural District—Brightwell.

Wantage Rural District—Charlton, Denchworth (measles and scarlet fever), East Challow, East Hendred C.E. and R.C., East Lockinge, Goosey, Harwell, Letcombe Regis (measles and diphtheria).

Windsor Rural District—Windsor Park Royal.

Wokingham Rural District—Finchampstead.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was again very prevalent in many localities, and closure of schools was considered advisable in the following places :—

Abingdon Borough—Abingdon R.C.

Wantage Urban District—C.E. and Wesleyan (in each instance on account of measles and whooping cough).

Abingdon Rural District—Cumnor, Dry Sandford, Sunningwell, Wootton (measles and whooping cough).

Bradfield Rural District—Ashampstead, Burghfield C.E. Infants', Streatley, Sulhamstead, Upton.

Easthampstead Rural District—Bracknell C.E. (measles, whooping cough and mumps), Crowthorne C.E. Infants'.

Faringdon Rural District—Hinton Waldrist.

Hungerford Rural District—Lambourn Eastbury.

Newbury Rural District—Leckhampstead.

Wallingford Rural District—North Moreton, South Moreton.

Wantage Rural District—Ardington, Brightwalton, Grove, Letcombe Bassett.

Wokingham Rural District—Shinfield Spencer's Wood, Sonning Girls' and Infants'.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 145 ; 1902, 202 ; 1903, 141 ; 1904, 309 ; 1905, 175 ; 1906, 354 ; 1907, 399 ; 1908, 277 ; 1909, 257 ; and 1910, 291.

The number of cases notified during last year was 199, the average in the preceding ten years was 255.

In Abingdon Borough 12 cases were notified during the year.

In Maidenhead Borough 50 cases were notified, the outbreak appears to have been a continuation of the severe epidemic of the previous year, when 134 cases were notified.

In Newbury Borough 8 cases were notified, 6 of these during February.

In New Windsor Borough 4 cases were notified.

In Wallingford Borough only 1 case was recorded.

In Wantage Urban District the 10 cases occurred during the first four months of the year.

In Wokingham Borough no case was notified.



In regard to the Rural Districts only a few facts need be mentioned.

In Bradfield Rural District 5 cases were notified in the course of the year. The only point of special interest is that an outbreak of diphtheria, which occurred in another County, was attributed to milk supplied from a farm in the Bradfield Rural District. Eight cases of diphtheria were notified amongst the customers of the retailer who obtained his milk from this farm. On enquiry it was ascertained that a case of diphtheria had occurred at the farm house some months previously, and examination of the occupants of the house and employees now proved the existence of one "carrier" case, but there was no evidence to show that this particular person had been brought into contact with the milk.

In Cookham Rural District diphtheria continued to be prevalent. Dr. Paterson remarks: "It will be noted that Bray and Cookham, the two most populous parishes, are the largest contributors to the total, but even when the population is taken into account, the numbers are in considerable excess of what might reasonably be expected."

In Wallingford Rural District there was an outbreak of diphtheria at Didcot and North Hagbourne during the last quarter of the year. An attempt was made by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Prior, to "swab" the children's throats for the purpose of discovering "carrier" cases, and as a result several were found in an infectious state, but owing to the number who were absent from school through fear of infection, it was impossible to carry out the inspection with the requisite completeness.

In Wantage Rural District diphtheria was somewhat prevalent, but there was no extensive outbreak in any locality. The largest number of cases occurred in Letcombe Regis, where 7 cases were notified, all during August.

Schools were closed in the following instances:—

Bradfield Rural District—Padworth.

Cookham Rural District—White Waltham.

Wallingford Rural District—Didcot and North Hagbourne.

Wantage Rural District—Letcombe Regis (measles also prevalent).

#### SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 286; 1902, 415; 1903, 248; 1904, 369; 1905, 541; 1906, 325; 1907, 383; 1908, 398; 1909, 588; and 1910, 381.

The number of cases notified during last year was 262, the average in the preceding ten years was 393.

The incidence of scarlet fever is set out in Tables 6 and 7 at the end of this Report, and only a few facts need be recorded here.

In Abingdon Borough 19 cases were notified, nearly all the cases occurred during the second half of the year.

In Maidenhead Borough 40 cases were recorded, compared with 109 in 1910 and 111 in 1909.

In Abingdon Rural District 24 of the 30 notified cases occurred in the adjoining parishes of Steventon, Milton, Drayton and Sutton Courtenay.

In the early part of the year an outbreak of scarlet fever in a district near London was ascribed to infection through milk supplied from Berkshire. It appears that between April 22nd and 28th, 20 cases of scarlet fever occurred amongst the customers of a retailer who received his milk from three farms in this County. In the case of two of the farms there was no evidence of any illness amongst the employees or others connected with the farms, but in the case of the third farm, which is situated in the Wantage Rural District, two milkers were found to be off duty. In the one case the milker had done his work up to April 19th; he had suffered from a bad cold accompanied with sore throat, but it was not possible to diagnose scarlet fever; in the second case there was no doubt that the disease was scarlet fever. This patient had been at work up to April 21st, and had then returned to his parents' home, usually he slept at the farm.

Schools were closed on account of outbreaks of scarlet fever in the following instances :—

Wantage Rural District—Denchworth (measles and scarlet fever).

Wokingham Rural District—Earley.

#### ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Thirty-seven cases of enteric fever were notified in the County during the year; 26 of the cases occurred in the Urban Districts and 11 in the Rural Districts. There was no epidemic in any locality, though instances were recorded in which a second member of the household became infected.

#### MUMPS.

Owing to the prevalence of mumps the following schools were closed :—  
Abingdon Borough—Abingdon Council Girls' and Infants', and Conduit Road School.

Bradfield Rural District—Burghfield Mrs. Bland's.

Cookham Rural District—Hurley Burchett's Green.

Easthampstead Rural District—Binfield Junior (measles and mumps),  
Bracknell C.E. (measles, whooping cough and mumps), and Winkfield  
Cranborne Ranelagh.

Wokingham Rural District—Arborfield and Barkham.

#### INFLUENZA.

The deaths ascribed to influenza as a primary cause numbered 15, compared with 36 in 1910, 66 in 1909, 51 in 1908, 48 in 1907, 39 in 1906, 33 in each of the two preceding years, 34 in 1903, and 72 in 1902.

An outbreak of influenza accompanied by an epidemic of measles necessitated the closure of Cookham North Town School.

#### DIARRHŒA.

Reference to epidemic diarrhœa will be found on pages 24 and 25.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified in the Rural Districts and none in the Urban. One case should, however, be credited to the Urban Districts, as death was ascribed to puerperal fever although no formal notification of the disease appears to have been received. The total of 5 cases may be compared with 5 in 1910, 11 in 1909, 10 in each of the two preceding years, 18 in 1906, and 10 in 1905.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

There were 52 notifications of this disease in 1911; 73 in 1910; 104 in 1909; 89 in 1908; 101 in 1907; 109 in 1906; and 132 in 1905.

#### TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

These have been referred to earlier in the Report, page 17 *et seq.*

#### ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Under section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :—

“ Any Local Authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their  
“ district hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for  
“ that purpose may themselves build such hospitals or places of reception ;  
“ or contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of  
“ reception ; or enter into any agreement with any person having the manage-  
“ ment of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district,  
“ on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed upon.

“ Two or more Local Authorities may combine in providing a common  
“ hospital.”



If a Local Authority desires to obtain a loan to defray the cost of providing a hospital, the sanction of the Local Government Board must be obtained (Public Health Act, 1875, sections 233 and 234).

When two or more Local Authorities desire to combine in providing a hospital, it is often desirable to form the combined districts into a Joint Hospital District, by a Provisional Order under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with a Joint Hospital Board as the governing body.

A Joint Hospital Board consists of members elected by the Local Authorities concerned, together with such *ex-officio* members as the Local Government Board may by the Provisional Order determine.

Under the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, County Councils are empowered to constitute hospital districts, consisting in each case either of a single local area or of two or more local areas as defined by section 26 of the Act; and under section 8 (3) “ if any Local Authority, having jurisdiction within any part “ of the proposed hospital district, object to the formation of such a district, or “ to the addition or subtraction thereto or therefrom of any local area within “ their jurisdiction, such Authority may at any time within three months from “ the date of the Order appeal to the Local Government Board, and the decision “ of such Board shall be conclusive.”

Under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 and 1901, a County Council may, where they deem it expedient so to do for the benefit of the county, contribute out of the county rate a capital or annual sum towards the structural and the establishment expenses, or to either class of such expenses, of a hospital for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases—whether the hospital has been established under the Isolation Hospital Acts or under the Public Health Act, 1875. And at the meeting of the Berkshire County Council on 4th November, 1905, the following principles upon which the Council will be prepared to make grants in aid of isolation hospitals were adopted :—

“ Subject to the consent of the Local Government Board to a loan, the County Council will make a capital grant, not exceeding one-half of the cost, towards the provision of or addition to an isolation hospital, upon being satisfied, upon the report of the Medical Officer of Health, that the following conditions have been complied with, viz. :—

- (a) That the hospital will serve a Rural or Urban district or a combination of such districts.
- (b) That the district or districts concerned agree to maintain the hospital and, in the case of combined districts, themselves agree as to the proportions to be paid by the several districts.



- (c) That the hospital will be built in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board for at least two separate diseases, and for both sexes ; and will be adequate for the needs of the districts."

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, any part or section of which may be adopted by a District Council, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, contains some important sections dealing with hospitals and home isolation :—

Section 60.—Nothing in section one hundred and thirty-two of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the recovery of the cost of maintenance in a hospital shall require the Local Authority to recover the cost of maintenance from a patient who is not a pauper where the Local Authority have satisfied themselves that the circumstances of the case are such as to justify the remission of the debt.

Section 61.—(1) The Local Authority may exercise the powers of section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, whether that section has or has not been adopted in the district, and where the Local Authority so determine, those powers may be exercised for providing temporary shelter or house accommodation with any necessary attendants for any person who, in any case to which this section applies, leave a house after any infectious disease has appeared therein, and the Local Authority may borrow, subject to the provisions of the Public Health Acts, for the purpose of providing shelter or house accommodation under section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, or under this section.

Where the Local Authority in pursuance of the aforesaid powers have provided a temporary shelter or house accommodation they may, on the appearance of any infectious disease in a house, and on the certificate of the medical officer, cause any person who is not himself sick and who consents to leave the house, or whose parent or guardian (where the person is a child) consents to his leaving the house, to be removed therefrom to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation and in the like case on the like certificate may cause any such person who does not consent to leave the house to be removed therefrom to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation, where two justices, on the application of the Local Authority and on being satisfied of the necessity of the removal, make an order for the removal, subject to such conditions (if any) as are imposed by the order.

The Local Authority shall in every case cause the removal to be effected and the conditions of any order to be satisfied without charge to the person removed or to the parent or guardian of that person.

Section 67.—(1) The Local Authority may provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection cannot be removed to the hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patient's health.

(2) The Local Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they think fit.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

The extent to which isolation hospital accommodation has been provided by the various District Councils is set out in the following statement, and on page 45 a summary of the number of beds provided is given in tabular form.

#### URBAN DISTRICTS.

##### (1) *Abingdon Borough.*—Joint Hospital Board with Abingdon Rural.

The Abingdon Joint Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 25th day of April, 1898, and the hospital was opened on 1st February, 1901.

The hospital is situated on the Marcham Road in the Rural District of Abingdon, about a mile from the centre of the Borough.

The area of the site is two acres.

The buildings are of brick and consist of administration block, three ward blocks and out-offices, also a special bath room and dressing-rooms for the use of patients when being discharged from the hospital.

There are eight wards with a total of 32 beds. Four of these wards were erected in 1905 and have doubled the previous accommodation.

There is a Thresh's steam-disinfector and a good modern carriage ambulance.

The total cost of the hospital for purchase of site, building, equipment, furnishing, and laying-out of grounds has been about £10,000.

Under various agreements, patients are now admitted to this hospital from the Urban and Rural Districts of Wantage, and the Rural District of Goring (Oxon), as well as Poor Law Patients from Culham Rural District (Oxon). In consequence, the population served now exceeds 1,000 persons for every available bed. Should an epidemic affect several of the districts at the same time, the accom-

modation would probably be soon over-taxed, and considerable inconvenience might arise owing to the impossibility of isolating urgent cases in the hospital without overcrowding.

FOR SMALLPOX.—A small iron building has been erected in a meadow about a mile further out of the town, and is capable of accommodating one or two patients in an emergency. It has so far not been used, and the necessary equipment is stored at the general fever hospital. If the building were called into requisition, a water-supply and cooking stove would have to be provided.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated opposite the Workhouse and just within the western boundary of the town. The site occupies a little more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

Towards the latter end of 1910, the Town Council increased their hospital accommodation by the erection of a second temporary iron building, divided into two wards and a kitchen, and intended for the accommodation of twelve patients. In January, 1911, I presented a special Report on the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital to the Public Health Committee of the County Council, pointing out the desirability of obtaining a more commodious site before commencing the erection of permanent buildings; the representatives of Maidenhead, present as members of the Committee, were, however, of opinion that my suggestion was impracticable.

During 1911, a permanent administration block, in brick, was erected, which comprises three single and one double bedroom, dining room, office, kitchen, and larder, &c., also a bath room and dressing room for patients about to be discharged. At the same time a new out-building, in brick, was erected to replace the old laundry, and provide accommodation for a steam disinfecter (Thresh's) and ambulance, also a mortuary with viewing room.

A serviceable carriage ambulance has also been purchased.

Beds are now provided in the hospital for 12 cases of scarlet fever and 12 cases of diphtheria; half the number of beds in the old corrugated iron building and the remainder in the new. Taking the Local Government Board standard, *i.e.*, at least 12 linear feet of wall space, 144 square feet of floor space, and 2,000 cubic feet of air space (any height of walls above 13 feet should not be taken into account), there is barely room for four patients in each of the four wards, giving a total accommodation of 16 instead of 24. In addition, there is an old building constructed of timber on a brick



foundation, and containing four small rooms, which the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Paterson, suggests may be used for convalescent patients or cases of mixed infection. But I trust this is only a temporary arrangement, and that the original intention of the Town Council to remove this building will be adhered to, and that satisfactory special isolation wards will be erected.

The Administrative Staff of the Hospital has been totally revised. The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed Superintendent, and there is a permanent staff consisting of a matron, a certificated charge nurse, a probationer, and a cook-general. As occasion demands an additional nurse or nurses are engaged temporarily, and for the general work connected with the wards and laundry, a day woman is employed. In October, 1911, a porter was appointed to take charge of the boiler and disinfecter, and look after the ambulance and general outside work at the hospital, and at stated times to assist the Sanitary Inspector.

The grounds of the hospital have been levelled and laid out.

By an agreement with Cookham Rural District Council, cases which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, require isolation, are received from the Rural District into the Borough Hospital. And by a recent agreement with Windsor Rural District Council, cases of infectious disease occurring in the Parish of Clewer Without are admitted to the hospital.

Arrangements have also been made for the admission of patients from Easthampstead Rural District.

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—The hospital belongs to Newbury Town Council and is used by the Rural District under an agreement. The hospital is managed by a Committee of equal numbers of the members of the Urban and Rural Authorities.

It is situated in the south of the Borough on Wash Common, about two miles from the Market Square. The area of the site is about three acres, the land is held on lease.

The buildings are of corrugated iron and contain six wards (two wards with eight beds each, and four wards with three beds each, total 28 beds), a nurse's sitting room, one bedroom and kitchen.

Several years ago a new brougham was purchased as an ambulance.

There is no steam-disinfecter.

FOR SMALLPOX.—This hospital has been utilised.



A special Report on the hospital has been submitted to the Town Council by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Prior, in which attention is called to the following :—

- (1) The administration rooms and wards are all built together in one block, and the general plan of the building is not in accordance with modern views. .
- (2) Overcrowding of the wards with beds.
- (3) Inadequate accommodation for staff.
- (4) Lavatory provision insufficient.
- (5) Laundry inadequate.
- (6) Need of suitable fireguards to the stoves.
- (7) Absence of disinfecting apparatus.
- (8) Roadway approach needs making up.

A new sitting room for the Matron is now being added and I understand that some other improvements will be effected.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough.*—There is no isolation hospital for persons suffering from any disease other than smallpox.

On May 13th, 1911, the County Council, in accordance with sec. 6 of the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, directed me, as County Medical Officer of Health, to make an enquiry as to the necessity for an isolation hospital or hospitals for the districts of New Windsor Borough, Windsor Rural District, Easthampstead Rural District, Wokingham Borough and Wokingham Rural District, and I reported that in my opinion an isolation hospital for the treatment of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, ought to be established for the use of the inhabitants of these Districts. On October 6th, 1911, a Committee of the County Council held the requisite Local Inquiry, and presented an Interim Report to the Council on February 3rd, 1912.

The Committee's Report concluded with the following recommendation, which was adopted by the Council :—

- “ Your Committee recommend that they be instructed to obtain  
“ definite information as to the probable cost of the proposed  
“ hospital and that such information, together with a copy of  
“ this Report, be sent to each of the proposed constituent Authorities  
“ and their observations thereon be invited, and that they be  
“ requested to forward copies of any resolution which may be  
“ passed thereon to the Clerk of the Council, and that the Com-

“mittee be requested to prepare a further Report to the Council  
 “as soon as conveniently may be after such resolutions are  
 “received.”

Acting on the instructions of the Committee, I obtained details of expenditure with regard to a number of the smaller isolation hospitals in various parts of England and Wales, and on July 3rd, 1912, I forwarded the following letter to the Clerks of the Districts concerned. Up to the present date (August 19th, 1912) the views of several of the District Councils have not been communicated :—

“*Re* Proposed Isolation Hospital for East Berkshire.

“Dear Sir,

“I herewith forward you a copy of the Interim Report made to the County Council by the Committee of Inquiry, and I also enclose comparative statement of expenditure in connection with various Isolation Hospitals in England and Wales, and shall be obliged if you will bring them before your Council for consideration at their next meeting.

“It is not easy, in the absence of plans, specifications, and tenders, to form any exact estimate of cost for the purchase of land and the erection of the particular buildings which would be required for the proposed hospital, but it is assumed that from 245—the average number of cases of infectious disease notified annually during the last ten years from the Districts in the proposed area—there would probably be 100 patients desirous of using the hospital, and that 40 permanent beds would suffice for this number.

“Estimating the capital expenditure on 40 beds at £250 per bed, and £1,000 for extras (including motor ambulance and disinfectant), and basing the annual repayment charges on a loan for thirty years at 3½ per cent., the Committee are of opinion that a capital expenditure on land and building of £11,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. This would involve loan charges of £568 6s. 8d. during the first year, similar charges diminished by £12 16s. 8d. each succeeding year for the remainder of the loan period, after allowing £183 6s. 8d. contribution from the County Council (*i.e.*, half the capital portion of loan charges).

“This capital sum of £11,000 should provide for the building of an administration block in brick, and separate blocks for scarlet fever, diphtheria, and observation, but of less expensive construction and material, also for the purchase of about five acres of

freehold land, and draining and fencing of same. If the District Authorities desired to make some provision for the reception of tuberculous patients, it would be desirable that two or three additional acres of land should be purchased, in which case the capital expenditure and the annual loan charges would be increased accordingly.

“ Administration expenses would probably be incurred as follows, viz. :—

	£
Superintendent Nurse and Matron ... ..	70
4 Nurses (2 for scarlet fever and 2 for diphtheria) at £30	120
2 Wardmaids ... ..	40
1 Cook ... ..	30
1 General Servant ... ..	20
1 Laundrymaid ... ..	20
2 Gardener and wife, living on premises ... ..	50
Rations for 11 officers at 8/- per week ... ..	230
1 Engineer ... ..	100
1 Medical Officer Superintendent (probably Medical Officer of Health) not exceeding ... ..	50
Uniforms of Nurses and Wardmaids ... ..	30
Lighting and Heating ... ..	120
Rates and Taxes ... ..	80
Repairs to buildings ... ..	100
Replacement of stock and repairs ... ..	50
Cleansing materials, &c. ... ..	75
	<hr/>
	£1,185

“ The annual loan charges on capital expenditure added to administration expenses would therefore amount to about £568 + £1,185=£1,753.

“ A penny rate on the assessable value in 1911 of the districts under consideration would appear to produce £1,799, so that the above expenditure would be met by a rate of about 1d. in the £.

“ The constituent Authorities would, in addition, have each to pay the special charges and expenses for use of ambulance, maintenance, and medical attendance on patients sent from their district. These charges cannot be estimated, as they would, to some extent, depend upon the number of patients sent in by each constituent Authority, but it may be pointed out that if it were



decided to charge a fee to patients using the hospital, the amount of such fees received would be in reduction of these expenses and special charges.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ GERARD C. TAYLOR,

“ *County Medical Officer.*”

A steam disinfecting apparatus (Alliott & Paton's Improved Washington Lyon) was erected at Dedworth in 1905 for the use of the Borough.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Borough has a hospital at the “ Ham ” consisting of a caretaker's cottage and an iron building with two wards for six patients each.

There is a full length brougham ambulance belonging to the Rural Authority ; this is also made use of by the Borough.

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—The Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Hospital District, consisting of the Urban and Rural Districts of Wallingford and the Rural District of Crowmarsh (Oxon), was formed under a Provisional Order in 1904.

The hospital is situated to the west of the town of Wallingford about a quarter of a mile from the railway station.

The area of the site is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The buildings consist of a brick administration block and corrugated iron wards and out offices. The wards are arranged in three blocks ; one block contains two wards (intended for three and two patients respectively), the second block is similar but has an adjoining additional ward for one patient ; these two blocks were completed by March, 1905. The third block, erected in 1908, contains four beds. Total, 15 beds.

There is a Defries steam-disinfector at the hospital, and the Board has purchased a full length carriage ambulance.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Henley and Wallingford Joint Smallpox Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, for the Boroughs of Henley-on-Thames (Oxon) and Wallingford and the Rural Districts of Crowmarsh and Henley (Oxon), Hambledon (Bucks) and Wallingford, which together with the Caversham portion of Reading Borough comprise the Unions of Wallingford and Henley.

The hospital is situated at Whitelands, Pishill, Oxfordshire, and there is accommodation for six males and six females.



A caretaker's residence and nurses' quarters are adjacent.

The site consists of about 18 acres.

The Joint Board purchased a large carriage which has been adapted as an ambulance.

- (6) *Wantage*.—During 1909 arrangements were made for the removal of infectious cases to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital, and advantage has been taken of this provision.

FOR SMALLPOX.—No provision has been made, but the building erected by the Wantage Rural Authority would probably be available if required. *Vide Wantage Rural.*

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

See notes (under heading New Windsor Borough) relating to Isolation Hospital Inquiry by the County Council.

FOR SMALLPOX.—Three railway huts are placed in a field at Barkham, about three miles from Wokingham. These huts have been utilised for administration purposes and hospital tents erected for the patients.

The joint occupation with the Rural District Council of Wokingham of the site at Barkham for the isolation camp for smallpox has been renewed for a year. The ambulance consists of an old cab stored at the Workhouse.

#### RURAL DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—*Vide* Abingdon Borough.

- (2) *Bradfield*.—There is no isolation hospital.

Steam-disinfection is, when necessary, carried out by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Council has acquired on lease a site immediately opposite the Workhouse, with a view to the erection of a temporary isolation hospital in case of an outbreak. I understand that a more practical arrangement is under consideration.

- (3) *Cookham*.—*Vide* Maidenhead Borough.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Paterson, states that a new agreement between the Borough and Rural District is in preparation, and when settled will considerably extend the facilities for properly isolating such cases as require to be removed.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

See notes (under heading New Windsor Borough) relating to Isolation Hospital Inquiry by County Council.

Disinfection is carried out in all cases by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—The Council has three Berthon portable hospital huts with wood flooring. The tents are erected as required either at Shrivenham, Faringdon or Hatford, at each of which localities permanent concrete foundations have been laid.

An ambulance cab is stationed at Faringdon.

At present the Council has an arrangement by which bedding, and other articles requiring disinfection, can be sent to the Swindon Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

FOR SMALLPOX.—No separate provision has been made.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

From time to time the attention of the District Council has been called to the absence of any permanent hospital accommodation. In December, 1905, an outbreak of scarlet fever commenced in the vicinity of Lambourn, continuing till late in the following year, and in August the Local Government Board wrote enquiring what steps were being taken for providing hospital accommodation for the cases of scarlet fever occurring in the Rural District. In 1907, 29 cases of diphtheria were notified in the neighbourhood of Kintbury and Hungerford; and in 1908 diphtheria was again prevalent in several localities. During the past three years there have, fortunately, been very few cases of either scarlet fever or diphtheria in the district.

Early in 1909 a donation of £1,000 towards the provision of an isolation hospital for the Hungerford Rural District was offered by a resident in the neighbourhood, but I have not heard that any progress has been made towards providing an isolation hospital.

There is no steam-disinfector.

FOR SMALLPOX.—A small iron hospital; this has not been fitted up as it has not so far been called into requisition. There is no ambulance.

- (7) *Newbury*.—*Vide* Newbury Borough.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—*Vide* Wallingford Borough.

- (9) *Wantage*.—By an agreement between the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board and the Wantage Rural District Council, cases of infectious disease may be sent from the Wantage Rural District to the isolation hospital at Abingdon.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Rural Authority has erected an iron building near the Ridge Way, some three miles S.E. of Wantage town. The building is not furnished, but arrangements have been made with

a dealer in Wantage to do so at once should the hospital be required. I understand that the intention of the Council when erecting the building was to make use of it as an administration block and to supply tents for patients. In an emergency two of the rooms might be used as wards, but each would only provide accommodation for two patients.

There is an abundant water-supply laid on from the reservoir supplying Lockinge House.

There is no ambulance, but an arrangement exists to loan a conveyance for the purpose.

There is no steam-disinfector.

(10) *Windsor*.—*Vide* New Windsor Borough.

The Rural District Council have the right of sending patients from the Parish of Old Windsor to the isolation hospital of the Egham (Surrey) Urban District, and they have recently entered into an agreement with the Maidenhead Corporation to take cases from the Parish of Clewer Without into the Borough isolation hospital. A similar agreement with regard to patients from the remaining Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale is under consideration.

Steam disinfection is carried out at the Windsor Borough disinfecting station when required.

FOR SMALLPOX.—In 1904 the Windsor Rural District Council erected an iron building some 40ft. distant from the Borough hospital on the Ham fields, containing eight beds and nurse's quarters.

The Rural Authority has a full length brougham ambulance, which is also made use of by the Borough.

(11) *Wokingham*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

Occasionally a sleeping van, or similar structure, has been utilised for purposes of isolation, but this accommodation cannot be considered satisfactory.

See notes (under heading New Windsor Borough) relating to Isolation Hospital Inquiry by the County Council.

Since the early part of 1906 an arrangement has existed with the authorities of the Smith Hospital at Henley to admit cases of infectious disease other than smallpox from the Parish of Remenham. The expenses are dealt with as *special expenses* repayable by the *contributory place* of Remenham.

Steam disinfection is carried out systematically by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

FOR SMALLPOX.—*Vide* Wokingham Borough.



# TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in an Isolation Hospital is in each instance inserted in brackets.

	SMALLPOX.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			ENTERIC.			TOTALS.		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
URBAN DISTRICTS.															
1. Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	2 (2)	14 (12)	19 (19)	2 (2)	7 (6)	12 (12)	...	1 (1)	...	4 (4)	22 (19)	31 (31)
2. Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	111 (25)	109 (49)	40 (28)	31 (4)	134 (36)	50 (33)	2	4 (1)	5 (3)§	144 (29)	247 (86)	95 (64)
3. Newbury Borough	...	...	...	63 (27)	50 (27)	11 (9)	30 (10)	17 (4)	8 (1)	2	1 (1)	...	95 (37)	68 (32)	19 (10)
4. New Windsor Borough	...	...	...	28 (2)*	6 (2)†	7	3	11 (1)†	4	1	...	...	32 (2)	17 (3)	11
5. Wallingford Borough	...	...	1 (1)	11 (10)	1 (1)	1 (1)	34 (30)	1 (1)	1 (1)	...	...	2 (1)	45 (40)	2 (2)	5 (4)
6. Wantage	...	...	...	13 (3)	3 (2)	10 (1)	17 (1)	10 (2)	10 (4)	2	3	2 (1)	32 (4)	16 (4)	22 (6)
7. Wokingham Borough	...	...	...	5	2	1	4	10	...	...	1	2 (2)	9	13	3 (2)
Total	...	...	1 (1)	233 (69)	185 (93)	89 (58)	121 (47)	190 (50)	85 (51)	7	10 (3)	11 (7)	361 (116)	385 (146)	186 (117)
RURAL DISTRICTS.															
1. Abingdon	...	...	...	19 (18)	16 (6)	30 (29)	20 (20)	8 (2)	3 (2)	...	...	2 (1)	39 (38)	24 (8)	35 (32)
2. Bradfield	...	...	...	44	22	10	13	9	5	1	...	...	58	31	15
3. Cookham	...	...	...	30 (1)	35 (13)	28 (5)	29 (5)	35 (8)	51 (15)	1	3	4	60 (6)	73 (21)	83 (20)
4. Easthampstead...	...	...	...	18	13	18	19	4	5	1	1	2	38	18	25
5. Faringdon	...	...	...	1	...	7	5	2	4	...	...	1	6	2	12
6. Hungerford	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	2 (2)	7	2	3 (2)
7. Newbury	...	...	...	31 (19)	15 (9)	10 (3)	6 (4)	4 (3)	1	2	...	...	39 (23)	19 (12)	11 (3)
8. Wallingford	...	...	...	21 (8)	4 (2)	12 (7)	15 (3)	3 (1)	19 (10)	3a	...	8 (2)b	39 (11)	7 (3)	39 (25)
9. Wantage	...	...	...	57 (20)	10 (2)	28 (13)	7 (1)	7 (3)	17 (4)	6	2	1	70 (21)	19	46 (17)
10. Windsor	...	...	...	69 (9)**	30 (6)†	6 (2)††	5	7 (2)††	2	2	3	...	76 (9)	40 (8)	8 (2)
11. Wokingham	...	...	...	63	50	23	12	21	7	...	...	6 (4)	75	71	36 (4)
Total	...	...	...	355 (75)	196 (38)	173 (59)	136 (33)	101 (19)	114 (37)	16	9	26 (9)	507 (108)	306 (52)	313 (105)

\* One to London Fever Hospital and the other to Mary Wardell Convalescent Home, Stanmore.

† One to School Sanatorium and one to London Fever Hospital.

‡ To London Fever Hospital.

§ Three treated in Cottage Hospital.

|| Both treated in Newbury District Hospital.

\*\* Eight removed to London Fever Hospital and one to Reading Isolation Hospital.

†† One to Egham Isolation Hospital and one to London Fever Hospital.

‡‡ To Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

a. All three cases were patients in the County Asylum.

b. Six were patients in the County Asylum.



## ISOLATION HOSPITALS—OTHER THAN SMALLPOX.

	AREA SERVED.	ACRES	ESTD. POPN. 1911.	BUILDINGS.	BEDS.	DIS- EASES.	FOR SMALLPOX.
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon Borough	Abingdon U. and R. Districts, Wantage U. and R. Districts and Goring R.D. (Oxon.) §	129,644	34,928	permanent	...	32	three
Maidenhead Borough	Maidenhead U.D., Cookham R.D. and Easthampstead R.D. and Parish of Clewer Without (Windsor R.D.)	58,859	51,580	temporary	...	24	two
Newbury Borough	Newbury U. and R. Districts	44,216	22,914	temporary	...	28	two
New Windsor Borough	No hospital	2,717	12,662	...	...	...	...
Wallingford Borough	Wallingford U. and R. Districts and Grovmarsh R.D. (Oxon)	42,696	15,001	( permanent adminis- tration, temporary )	...	15	three
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wokingham Borough	No hospital	557	4,374	...	...	...	...
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Abingdon Borough.
Bradfield	No hospital	54,641	17,107	...	...	...	Site, but no hospital.
Cookham	See Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Maidenhead borough.
Easthampstead	See Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	...	...	Tent.
Faringdon*	Faringdon Rural District	59,596	12,258	tents †	...	16	No separate provision.
Hungerford	No hospital	44,816	9,023	...	...	...	Temporary building.
Newbury	See Newbury Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Newbury Borough.
Wallingford	See Wallingford Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Wallingford Borough.
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Wantage Urban
Windsor	No hospital ‡	10,567	15,398	...	...	...	Temporary building. 8 beds.
Wokingham	No hospital	43,844	16,714	...	...	...	See Wokingham Borough.

\* Including Lechlade parish in Gloucestershire.

† Berthon Hospital Huts.

§ Also Poor Law cases from Culham R.D. (Oxon.), the population and area of which are not included in above statement.

‡ Patients from Parish of Old Windsor received into Egham (Surrey) Isolation Hospital and from Parish of Clewer Without into Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

|| Patients from Parish of Remenham received into Smith Hospital, Henley.

## DISINFECTION.

Very few districts are provided with the apparatus necessary for steam disinfection, though at present no other thoroughly satisfactory method for disinfecting bedding is known ; and even in the case of less bulky articles, such as clothing, it is a far more certain method than exposure to chemical fumes.

Few notes appear in the district reports as to the methods employed for the disinfection of houses, but, so far as I have been able to gather, some form of Formic Aldehyde vaporiser or spray is in fairly general use ; stripping, white-washing, and re-papering of rooms being insisted upon when necessary. In Newbury Borough, Linger's Formaldehyde disinfecting apparatus is employed ; in New Windsor Borough, Formaldehyde spray and fumigation ; in Bradfield Rural District, Formaldehyde spray ; in Easthampstead Rural District, the Sanitas Company's Formic disinfector ; in Faringdon Rural District, an Equifex Mercurial spray ; in Wantage Rural District, Formalin tablets.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND SERUM TREATMENT.

The following tabular statement shows the extent to which arrangements have been made for bacteriological examinations and serum treatment.

The use of antidiphtheritic serum as a prophylactic does not appear to me to be desirable as a routine practice, and is certainly not much in requisition for this purpose, though in special circumstances I believe the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages. Used as a curative agent, I am convinced of its value, which is enhanced by early administration in an adequate quantity.

Most of the District Councils have now made arrangements for bacteriological examinations, and I have reason to anticipate that a more or less uniform practice in regard to the matter will soon be in force throughout the County.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND SERUM TREATMENT.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.						RURAL DISTRICTS.										
	Abingdon Borough.	Maldenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthamstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Vantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
(1) Is use of antidiphtheretic serum at expense of District Council authorised																	
(a) for prophylactic treatment ? ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
(b) for curative treatment ? ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not	Yes	Yes
(2) Is examination of swab specimens authorised																	
(a) from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria ? ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) from convalescent diphtheria patients ? ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) from contacts ? ...	...	...	Yes	No	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(3) Is examination of samples of blood authorised ?																	
(a) from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever ?...	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Yes†	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On
(b) from contacts ? ...	...	...	...	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Is examination of sputum for tubercle bacillia uthorised?	...	...	...	Yes†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Guardians have sanctioned payment in case of pauper patients.  
† Guardians have paid on more than one occasion.  
‡ Poorer class only.



## RAINFALL.

The particulars given under this heading are taken from a report\* by Mr. H. W. Russell, the representative of the County Council on the Thames Conservancy Board, as to the work of the Board during 1911 so far as it affected the County.

“ The rainfall during the past year was again of an abnormal character. During the first five months it was fairly up to the average shewing only a deficiency of 1.26 inches. The weather during the following four months, up to the end of September, was of an exceptionally dry character, and the deficiency was increased by a further 4.28 inches, making a total shortage for the nine months of 5.54 inches. The rain then came and there was an excess on the average for the past 28 years of 4.91 inches, which reduced the deficiency for the twelve months to 0.63 inches.”

FLOW OF THE RIVER THAMES AT TEDDINGTON AND RAINFALL IN THE THAMES BASIN  
FOR THE YEAR 1911.

			Natural Flow at Teddington.		Rainfall at 12 stations in the Thames Basin.	
			Measured in 1911.	Average for 28 preceding years.	Measured in 1911.	Average for 28 preceding years.
			Mill. galls. per day.	Mill. galls. per day.	Inches.	Inches.
January	...	...	2,657.0	2,118.9	1.24	2.15
February	...	...	1,443.0	2,283.1	1.75	1.87
March	...	...	2,033.2	1,815.0	2.06	1.96
April	...	...	1,346.9	1,239.3	1.45	1.74
May	...	...	1,021.6	996.6	1.89	1.93
June	...	...	669.7	798.5	2.00	2.25
July	...	...	436.3	557.3	0.31	2.31
August	...	...	322.7	482.6	1.04	2.52
September	...	...	356.8	480.0	1.43	1.98
October	...	...	469.6	860.8	3.10	3.21
November	...	...	864.5	1,435.8	3.66	2.66
December	...	...	3,149.0	1,894.5	6.67	2.65
Average for the year	...	...	1,225.0	...	Total 26.60	...
Average for 28 pre- vious years	...	...	...	1,240.5 (daily)	...	Total 27.23 (yearly)

\* County Council Minutes, 3rd February, 1912.



## WATER SUPPLY.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, sections 62, 70 and 299, it is the duty of every local authority to see that a sufficient supply of wholesome water is provided for every occupied dwelling-house within their district, if such a supply can be obtained at reasonable cost.

The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, makes further provision for the needs of rural districts, and of such urban districts as the Local Government Board may think fit (sec. 11). Under this Act a new house may not be occupied until a certificate has been obtained from the Sanitary Authority of the district that there is provided, within a reasonable distance of the house, a supply of wholesome water sufficient for domestic purposes. But in some of the annual reports no statement is made as to whether this requirement is complied with.

Memoranda were issued by the Local Government Board in 1897 and 1898, calling the attention of district councils to their responsibilities under the Public Health Acts for securing to the inhabitants of their districts a proper and sufficient supply of water, and urging them to procure accurate information on all points affecting the water-supply. And early in the year under review a circular letter from the Local Government Board, dated 28th February, 1911, was forwarded to district councils requesting information required for the purposes of a return ordered by the House of Commons. (This return has not yet been published.) The Order required a return showing, as regards every water undertaking in England and Wales :—

(a) the powers, if any, under which the undertakers are authorised to supply water ;

(b) the limits within which the undertakers are authorised to supply water ;

(c) the places actually supplied ;

(d) the sources of the supply, their nature and sufficiency ;

(e) particulars as to the works, the quantity and quality of the water supplied ;

and also, as regards every district in England and Wales :—

(a) the area and population of the district, and the number of houses therein ;

(b) the number of houses supplied with water from piped service ;

(c) the names of the undertakers providing a supply of water ;

(d) the source, nature and sufficiency of the supply where there is no piped service.

A Memoir on the Underground Sources of Water Supply in Berkshire was issued from the Geological Survey Office in 1902. The work contains the records of a large number of wells and borings in various parts of the County.

The introductory remarks on the supply and character of the water derived from the various geological formations are of special interest to all concerned in Public Health administration.

Useful reference may also be made to other memoirs of the Geological Survey. "Soils and Subsoils" deals with these matters from a sanitary point of view, and contains many references to the eastern portion of Berkshire.

Only four sheets of the new Geological Survey of the County are at present issued, viz., No. 254, Wallingford and neighbourhood; 267, Compton and Thatcham to Lambourn and Kintbury; 268, Wargrave and Finchampstead to Aldworth and Brimpton; 283, Combe. Memoirs are published explanatory of these sheets. A geological map of the country round Oxford and an accompanying memoir have also been published, these cover the northern portion of the County as far south as Abingdon on the east and Hinton Waldrist on the west. The earlier series of geological maps, covering the whole County, may still be obtained, as well as a sheet illustrating a vertical section through the strata from Crookham Heath to Wytham Hill.

The following particulars with respect to water-supplies are mainly from the Annual District Reports of recent years:—

#### URBAN WATER-SUPPLIES.

(1) *Abingdon Borough*.—A public water-supply is obtained from the Coral Rag and Calcareous Grit strata of Wootton and Boar's Hill by means of a well about 30 feet deep and adits; this was supplemented in 1902 by a supply of good quality from a boring in the Market Place, Abingdon. In 1906 the boring was enlarged and carried to a depth of fifty-seven feet, penetrating through the Lower Greensand into the Kimmeridge Clay; beyond this point a trial boring was sunk through 100 feet of clay without reaching the water-bearing strata beneath. The water rises to within a few feet of the ground level.

A few of the old and unreliable wells in the town are still used for drinking and other domestic purposes.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—The greater part of the town is supplied by the Maidenhead Waterworks Company, which has powers under a private Act of 1875 and Provisional Orders dated 1893, 1900, and 1905. The Company obtains its supply, which is of excellent quality, from four wells sunk in the Chalk to about 70 feet deep—two at Maidenhead, and two at Cookham. High-level reservoirs are situated at Cookham Dean and Hawthorn Hill.

During 1911 the Company made connections with 34 new houses, and laid 714 yards of 4-inch pipes along Braywick Road, and 70 yards of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe along Belmont Vale

There are still a few single houses and groups of houses supplied by private wells

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—Services from the mains of the Newbury District Water Company are now general, though some of the old wells are still in use. The mains of the Water Company are in connection with all the newly erected houses.
- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—The Town is supplied from Waterworks belonging to the Corporation and situated at Eton. There is no storage of any kind, the water being pumped direct into the mains. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality, a sample which was submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination was reported by the Analyst to be of first rate quality. The service is constant.

Only a few other wells are now in use in Windsor, and these are all, or almost all, deep wells, drawing from the chalk strata.

The town supply is very little used for trade purposes, as the brewers in the district have their own wells, but in addition to the Borough of Windsor, Eton, Eton Wick, The Cloisters in Windsor Castle, and Clewer are all supplied from the works. In 1906, the Borough Waterworks Engineer, Mr. C. Sainty, reported\* that there were 25 miles of mains in the district, and about 20,000 consumers, and that in addition the water was used for street watering and flushing purposes in Windsor and Eton.

Windsor Castle is for the most part supplied by its own waterworks. As regards the source of the water supplied to Windsor, Dr. Bulstrode stated in a Report to the Local Government Board upon the sanitary condition of the Borough, dated February, 1900 :—" There can be no doubt that a very considerable amount is procured through perforations in the iron cylinders from the river gravel in which the wells are sunk. Some of the water may be filtered river water, some subsoil water travelling down the valley of the Thames . . . . As regards the purity, the reports of analysis have so far been favourable to the water."

In 1903 a new well, 20 feet internal diameter, cased with cast-iron cylinders, was sunk to a depth of 35 feet, the bottom 10 feet being through chalk. The older wells on the works are 8 feet internal diameter.

\* See Proceedings of Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers, Vol. XXXIII.



- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—There is a municipal water-supply which is available for the whole town.
- (6) *Wantage*.—The Water Company's supply is derived from springs in the Chalk hills south of the town.

Many houses are still supplied by surface wells.

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—The Wokingham District Water Company supplies the town, the water being obtained from deep borings in the Chalk.

#### RURAL WATER-SUPPLIES.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—The village of Steventon has had a public water-supply since 1881, mostly by stand-pipes, and a similar service was provided for Milton in 1901. In 1903 St. John's College, Oxford, laid on a supply of good water to Fyfield in consequence of the impurity of the old well waters. The Milton water main was extended in 1910.

The Abingdon town mains extend a little way into the rural district. Sunningwell is supplied by stand-pipe from a reservoir on the hill north of the village. Wootton is similarly supplied.

Early in 1909 a supply by stand-pipe was provided by Lord Abingdon for the village of Wytham. The reservoir, which is fed by a spring, is on the hill-side about half-a-mile from the village. The Public Analyst, reporting on the chemical analysis of a sample taken on 31st October, 1911, stated that the water was an unpolluted natural supply of good quality for drinking and domestic purposes.

Elsewhere the supply is from dug or tube wells.

From a special report submitted to the Abingdon Rural District Council by Dr. Prior, it appears that the villages of Sutton Courtenay and Drayton are badly in need of a public water-supply. Both villages are situated on Valley Gravel resting on Kimmeridge Clay, though in the case of Sutton Courtenay the Gault Clay is interposed, and most of the inhabitants are dependent on shallow surface wells. A few of the large houses in Sutton Courtenay are supplied from the Coralline beds, some 200 feet underground, and three stand-pipes connected with these private supplies are available for residents in the northern portion of the village. Dr. Prior suggests three possible schemes for a public supply :—

- (1) An extension of the existing adits and mains supplying Milton.
- (2) Boring into the Coralline beds.
- (3) Buying water in bulk from the owner of one of the deep borings.



(2) *Bradfield*.—The greater part of the district is dependent on ordinary wells, but the Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water Company is authorised to supply water throughout an area comprising the parishes of Purley, Sulham, Theale, Englefield, Tidmarsh and Whitchurch, and the greater portion of Tilehurst and Pangbourne parishes; as yet the mains do not appear to extend much beyond the villages of Pangbourne and Tilehurst. The water is derived from a well sunk nearly 200 feet into the Chalk.

The Parish of Streatley is in the area of supply of the South Oxfordshire Water Company, which serves most of Streatley village.

Theale village is partly supplied with water by five tube wells in the main street; and borings or deep wells have been provided either by the Council or by landowners at Jennet Hill, Trash Green, Mortimer, Streatley, Burghfield and Ashampstead.

In part of Bradfield parish a supply has been provided, under the Bradfield Water Order of 1904, from a well on the property of Dr. Watney. And the Provisional Order of April, 1909, since confirmed, authorises the undertakers of the Bradfield Waterworks to construct and maintain additional waterworks, and to extend their limits of supply beyond the parish of Bradfield so as to include therein the parish of Stanford Dingley and also portions of the parishes of Yattendon, Frilsham, and Ashampstead.

At Mortimer a boring has been sunk on land near the railway station, and an ample and pure supply obtained from the Chalk. The bore hole, which is lined to a depth of 197 feet, has been carried 76 feet into the Chalk, which here lies at a depth of 177 feet underground, and is shut off from any possibility of surface contamination by overlying clay strata. A test of the yield was made on fourteen consecutive days, and the withdrawal of 50,000 gallons of water daily produced a fall of 8 feet in the water level; after ceasing pumping the water rose  $5\frac{3}{4}$  feet in a few minutes and to the original level of 135 feet below the surface of the ground in the following 18 hours. In October, 1908, the District Council instructed Mr. Howard Humphreys, the Engineer engaged on the work, to prepare an estimate for permanent works to supply the more populous parts of the parish. Local opposition to the scheme, more especially with regard to the proposed site for the water tower, appears to have been the cause of delay; and it was not until February 23rd, 1912, that an Inquiry was held by Mr. Malet, on behalf of the Local Government Board, respecting the proposed loan for waterworks and mains.

I am indebted to Mr. Keyser for affording me an opportunity of inspecting the estate waterworks at Aldermaston, and also for the loan of a full description of the works, from which I have made the following notes.

The water-supply of Aldermaston is obtained by means of a deep artesian well, which was bored in the early part of 1896. The boring is lined throughout with 6-inch flush jointed steel pipes and was carried to a depth of 263 feet, passing through 36 feet of gravel and made earth, 78 feet of London Clay, 70 feet of plastic clay and sands (Reading beds), and 79 feet of Chalk. When the boring was completed the water was found to overflow at a level of more than 4 feet above the ground and the supply was estimated at 4,000 gallons per hour. The village is supplied from a 30,000-gallon reservoir on Harbour Hill, to which the water is pumped through a 4-inch rising main. In addition to house connections, there are a number of hydrants for use in case of fire. The water is organically pure, but contains an appreciable amount of iron, probably derived from the beds directly overlying the Chalk, and special filters were constructed in 1903-4 with a view to its precipitation before entering the mains.

The water-supply scheme for the Basildon estates is now nearly completed, and I understand that from an engineering point of view it would be feasible to afford a supply from the same source to neighbouring villages and hamlets.

- (3) *Cookham*.—The mains of the Maidenhead Waterworks Company now extend over a great part of the district. According to an account given in the *Maidenhead Advertiser* of January 8th, 1908, the Company's district covers an area reaching to Shurlock Street, Waltham St. Lawrence, on the south-west; about a mile beyond Hawthorn Hill on the south; New Lodge and Hawes Hill Farm on the south-east; Taplow and Dedworth on the east; Winter Hill Bottom and Quarry Woods on the north; and as far as the "Seven Stars" Inn, Knowl Hill, on the west (see also under Maidenhead Water Supply).

During 1908 the mains of the Company were laid to Cox Green, Bray, and Waltham St. Lawrence, and during 1909 the mains were extended in Bray parish (546 yards), Hurley parish (1,149 yards), Waltham St. Lawrence parish (429 yards). In 1910 further extensions were carried out:—to Kimber Lane, Bray (140 yards), and to Highway Estate, Cookham (206 yards).

The Wargrave and Twyford Waterworks supply some localities in their vicinity, and part of Bisham village is supplied by the Marlow Waterworks.

The remainder of the district depends for its supply upon local wells, the water from which in the clay parts of the district is often of a very unsatisfactory character.

During 1911 samples from eight wells were submitted for chemical analysis and in three instances condemned. Two new wells were sunk, four were cleaned out and repaired, and 43 new connections were made with the Company's mains.

The following table, which is copied from Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1911, gives the estimated number of houses supplied by public main and by private wells. The corresponding figures relating to the parish of Cookham, are in preparation :—

Source of Water Supply.	Bray.	Hurley.	Shottesbrook.	Waltham St. Lawrence.	White Waltham.	Bisham.
Maidenhead Water Co....	602	101	20	92	128	26
Private Wells ...	268	199	20	148	72	128
Great Marlow Water Co.	—	—	—	—	—	36
Not ascertained	—	1	3	2	9	8
Totals ...	870	301	43	242	209	198

(4) *Easthampstead*.—The mains of three water companies are laid in different parts of the district, viz., in Binfield, Easthampstead and Warfield parishes, those of the Wokingham Company; of the South-West Suburban Company over a large area of Winkfield; and of the Frimley Company in Crowthorne and Sandhurst. In 1908 the mains were extended from Sandhurst to the hamlet of Owlsmoor, in Crowthorne parish.

The following paragraphs are copied verbatim from Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1911 :—

“ During the past year, the Wokingham District Water Company “ have extended their main to Haley Green, Warfield, and the various “ houses, including the school premises, have been connected thereto.

“ The houses in that part of the parish of Easthampstead, known “ as ‘ The Borough,’ have also been supplied during the year with a “ supply from the mains of this company.



“ The quality of the water provided by the South-West Suburban Company has been the subject of much discussion at various Council meetings and conferences during the year. Samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector from time to time, on different premises, have proved on chemical and bacterial analyses to be of a lower standard of purity than is usually considered satisfactory in a public supply. In consequence, representations have been made by the various authorities concerned to the company, and there is now a prospect of the company extending the purification plant, so that the supply will in future be less open to adverse criticism.

“ The area known as Westley Mill, in the parish of Binfield, has been reported upon in respect of deficient water supply. Two companies have been approached to extend their mains to this area, but the cost appears prohibitive. The remedy suggested is that of digging wells in the neighbourhood, and full directions have been given to every owner on whom a ‘ water notice ’ has been served as to how such wells may be constructed so that they may be efficiently protected from contamination.

Though nearly all the important villages and groups of houses now derive their water supply from one or other of the public mains, there are still a good number of isolated houses which are dependent on wells for their domestic supply.

“ Many of these wells are unsatisfactory from several points of view, being shallow wells in cultivated soil, and not properly protected. When there is a water main within a reasonable distance, a sample of water from the well is submitted for analysis, and, if unsatisfactory, the well is closed, and a notice served on the owner to provide a more suitable supply.

“ During the year, 16 notices were served in respect of deficient water supplies, 4 for polluted water, 15 water samples were submitted for analysis, of which 5 were condemned. No new wells were dug, but 18 extensions of water mains were laid down to replace the old water supplies, and 19 certificates were granted for water supplies to new dwellings.”

- (5) *Faringdon*.—There are public supplies under the control of the Rural District Council at Faringdon, Kingston Lisle and Bourton. Water is abundant in the district, and, in addition to the public supplies enumerated, there are some excellent private supplies from deep



wells, from which water is raised by wind engines. The remainder of the district is dependent on private and public shallow wells, streams, springs and ponds.

The following account gives the sources of supply in detail :—

(a) Faringdon Sub-District.

Baulking.—Shallow wells in clay soil. The supply is not good. Stream water is used for many purposes. There is a public pump in connection with a well of doubtful purity.

Buckland.—Wells sunk in sandy loam and gravel ; they are liable to pollution.

Buscot.—Shallow wells, chiefly fed by surface water. The Estate reservoir, which is said to be supplied with water pumped from the Thames, affords a supply for part of the village.

Charney.—Wells in the Coralline formation.

Eaton Hastings.—Surface wells ; no public supply.

Faringdon.—The town is supplied partly from private wells, but mainly from the public supply under the control of the Rural District Council. The public supply from a well at Wicklesham, which was sunk about eighteen years ago, had always been deficient in quantity for the needs of the town, although of good quality, and had shown signs of failure, especially in dry seasons. During 1908 works were commenced to supplement this supply, consisting of a new well and bore hole in the Butts Road, and the provision of a pumping station and rising main to the old reservoirs. These works were completed in June, 1909, and since then there has been no need to utilize the old well, as the new source gives a supply of 4,000 gallons per hour.

Hatford.—Wells in Coralline formation.

Hinton Waldrist.—Wells sunk partly in the Oxford Clay.

Kingston Lisle.—Wells in the Chalk and Upper Greensand formations, the water is generally of good quality. There is also a public supply of water delivered by stand-pipe in the hamlet of Fawler. This supply is under the control of the Rural District Council ; it is derived from the Upper Greensand ; the works consist of a boring and small storage reservoir on the high ground above the hamlet, from whence the water is delivered by gravitation. The supply is insufficient and the works need increasing.

Longworth.—Wells in Calcareous Grit formation, liable to pollution. There is a public pump connected with a well containing water of fair quality.

Pusey.—Wells in the Coralline and Calcareous Grit formation.

Shellingford. Wells in the Coralline formation and surface water. Wells in the Kimmeridge Clay. Part of the village is supplied by stand-pipes connected with the estate water-works.

Stanford-in-the-Vale.—Chiefly from wells in the Coralline formation and in the Kimmeridge Clay. A stream waters the village. Deep wells exist at some of the farms.

Uffington.—A public supply is being provided from springs at the foot of the chalk rubble hills. The supply will be by gravitation.

(b) Shrivenham Sub-District.

Ashbury.—Wells. Some of them deep wells in the Chalk and Greensand.

Bourton.—Many of the wells sunk in the Portland formation, an outlier of which is found here, are polluted. Other wells are much deeper and touch the Coralline formation beneath the Kimmeridge Clay.

A public water-supply, derived from the Lertwell spring in the Upper Greensand near Ashbury, was provided by the District Council in 1906. A reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 gallons has been built on Lord Craven's land 100 yards from the spring, and the water gravitates thence, by a 3-inch main 4,280 yards in length, to Bourton for distribution. The supply to the village is principally by stand-pipe.

Coleshill.—Wells in Middle Oolite. The village is also watered by the river Cole, and a public pump is provided.

Compton Beauchamp.—Wells in Chalk and Greensand.

Fernham.—Wells in Sponge Gravel.

Great Coxwell.—Wells in Middle Oolite and Lower Greensand.

Little Coxwell.—Supply is chiefly from the Sponge Gravel.

Longcot.—Chiefly from surface wells in the Kimmeridge Clay and is not of good quality.

Shrivenham.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit; being shallow they are very liable to pollution.

Watchfield.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit.

Woolstone.—Wells in the Gault and Upper Greensand. There is also a public pump, and a stream which is used as a source of supply.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—The Hungerford Waterworks Company has an area of supply limited to the town of Hungerford and adjoining hamlet of Eddington ; the water is derived from a deep well in the Chalk situated on the south side of the town. There are now 272 connections with the Company's mains.

The remainder of the district is mainly dependent on wells, many of them sunk to a considerable depth in the Chalk. Some groups of houses depend entirely, or for most purposes, on the collection of rain water.

- (7) *Newbury*.—Some houses in Marsh Lane and Stroud Green in Greenham parish, and a few houses in Enborne parish near the Borough boundary, are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company. Shaw-cum-Donnington is also supplied by the Company's mains.

The greater part of the Rural District is dependent on local wells for a water-supply, which is frequently not of a satisfactory character. In some places the supply is from springs ; and at Ashmore Green a good supply to several cottages has been furnished by gravitation. Stockcross village is supplied by main from Benham Park.

On the Bath Road at Woolhampton there is an artesian well maintained by the Parish Council.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—North Hagbourne, or Didcot New Town, and part of Didcot are supplied from the Great Western Railway Company's boring at Appleford, the mains were laid in 1902 ; the water is derived from the Lower Greensand. A small portion of the parish of Brightwell adjacent to the Borough of Wallingford is supplied from the town mains.

The remainder of the District is supplied by ordinary wells, from many of which the water is of indifferent quality. During the year three samples were analysed, and all were found to be unfit for domestic use.

- (9) *Wantage*.—The village of Grove is supplied by the Wantage Water Company ; West Challow from a supply on Lady Wantage's property ; Goosey from deep bored wells situate on the farms to which the cottages are annexed ; Denchworth from a bored well (170 feet) in the centre of the village. East Challow is ill supplied, and the cottages at Claypits are still unsupplied. The wells in East and West Hanney



are mainly shallow, and are probably polluted, but something has been done to protect them from immediate local pollution. From personal observation I have no hesitation in saying that the village of Charlton stands in need of a better supply.

The Hill villages are provided for by deep wells, many of the draw-wells being about 240 feet deep.

At a Meeting of the Rural District Council in July, 1908, the East Challow Water Supply Committee reported that permission had been obtained from the Governors of the Wantage Town lands to dig for water in their close at East Challow, and that the work of sinking a trial shaft had been commenced. In October the Committee reported that a supply of water had been obtained and proved fit for domestic use. At a Meeting of the Rural District Council on June 15th, 1909, a report of the East Challow Water Supply Committee was adopted, and it was decided to apply to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £400.

(10) *Windsor*.—The following account of the water-supply of Windsor Rural District is copied from Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1911 :—

“ The greater portion of the dwelling houses within the district  
“ derive their water supply from the South-West Suburban Water  
“ Company, and a few from other sources. The tables below show  
“ the extent and areas of these supplies :—

Parish.					Undertakers.
Sunninghill	...	...	...	...	South-West Suburban Water Company
Sunningdale	...	...	...	...	Ditto
Old Windsor—Main portion			...	...	Ditto
Old Windsor—Small portion (70 houses)					Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods and Forests (Windsor Great Park Water Works.)
Clewer Without	...	...	...	...	Windsor Corporation

Parish.	Acres.	Popu-lation.	Dwel-lings.	No. of houses supplied (esti-mated).	Undertakers.	Constant or Inter-mittent.	General quality and adequacy of supply.
Sunninghill	3,135	5,334	1,216	1,206	S.-W. S. W. Co.	Constant	General quality unsatisfactory, adequacy sufficient
Sunningdale	1,211	1,337	349	349	Ditto	Ditto	
Old Windsor	4,321	2,142	344	332	Ditto	Ditto	
Do. (part of)	—	—	70	70	H. M. Woods, &c.	Ditto	General quality good, adequacy un-limited
Clewer Without	1,900	6,357	1,495	1,365	Windsor Corporation	Ditto	General quality good, adequacy good

“ There are no parts of the inhabited portions of the district which  
“ are not capable of being supplied from the mains with the exception  
“ of small parts of Old Windsor parish.”

(11) *Wokingham*.—The Sonning Waterworks, as well as the Joint Works for Wargrave and Twyford, are under the control of the Rural District Council.

Three-Mile-Cross and Spencer's Wood have a supply from the Reading Waterworks ; the water is drawn from the river Kennet and is sub-jected to filtration before distribution. A 4-inch main was laid along the Basingstoke Road in 1902 by the Rural District Council, and the supply made available in the early part of 1903.

During 1907 new mains were laid in Shinfield parish for the extension of the supply of water from Reading Waterworks, and during 1908, 1,193 yards of additional water main were laid in the parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield. In December, 1909, a contract for laying down an additional 1,417 yards of 4-inch cast-iron water mains in the parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield was entered into, and the work was completed during 1910.

## SEWERAGE AND REFUSE-DISPOSAL.

The following notes with regard to sewerage, sewage-disposal, and scaveng-ing are taken for the most part from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the various districts, and I am indebted for some of the particulars to Mr. H. W. Russell's Report dealing with the work of the Thames Conservancy Board.\*

\*County Council Minutes, 3rd February, 1912.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon Borough*.—Every house in the town is connected with the sewers, which are regularly flushed, mostly by automatic tanks. The daily dry weather flow of sewage varies from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons. The sewage until lately has been treated at the outfall on a farm of 50 acres, of which 26 are laid out for irrigation and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  for intermittent downward filtration.

In 1907 the Council purchased an additional 53 acres of land adjoining the sewage farm. Thirty-one acres of this land are suitable for ordinary sewage treatment, and 22 acres for occasional use only.

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*—The following account is from Dr Paterson's Annual Report :—

“ With the exception of some large houses on the Fishery Estate, which lies along the right bank of the Thames on the eastern boundary of the borough, and some in other parts of the town which are on the cesspool system, all the premises are drained into two main sewers—a high level sewer and a low level sewer.

“ The high level sewer takes the drainage from all west of Holman Leaze stream, except Cordwallis and North Town, and conveys it to the Sewage Works without pumping.

“ The low level sewer takes the drainage from Cordwallis, North Town, and east of the Holman Leaze stream.

“ This sewer enters a chamber at a depth of 20 feet at the Sewage Works from which the sewage is pumped into the precipitating tanks a distance of 30 feet.

“ The Sewage Works are managed by a staff consisting of a manager and five men. It covers an area of about 37 acres, of which  $17\frac{1}{2}$  acres is a recent addition. The method of treatment is as follows :—

“ The crude sewage is first screened to remove the grosser contents, then it is run into precipitation tanks, of which there are three, each containing about 100,000 gallons, and treated with lime and aluminiferous. When settled it is run off and distributed by means of channels over a primary and then a secondary contact bed of breeze and clinker, from which it is drained into a stream flowing into the river Thames. A portion of twelve acres of land is retained for land irrigation should the effluent from the beds not prove satisfactory, or if there is more than they can take.



“ Excess of storm water is removed by a side outlet in the main  
“ sewers at the works, and treated by running over an acre and a half  
“ of sub-drained land.

“ Mr Barford (Sewage Works manager) has kindly supplied the  
“ following statement of the amount of sewage treated during 1911 :—

“ Quantity treated—Sewage	...	...	164,118,500	gallons
Storm water	...	...	9,007,000	„
Total	...	...	173,125,500	„

“ giving an average of 30.6 gallons per head of estimated population,  
“ or omitting storm-water 29.4 gallons in 24 hours.

“ The number of cesspools in use are :—

Fishery Estate	...	...	...	...	33
Other places...	...	...	...	...	61
Total	...	...	...	...	94

“ Sixteen known visits were paid by officers of the Thames Conser-  
“ vancy to the works for the purpose of taking samples of the effluent,  
“ and none of these were adversely reported upon.

“ House refuse.—The removal of house refuse is undertaken by the  
“ Borough Surveyor's Department. Five carts and seven men are  
“ employed in the various districts. In eight streets the refuse recep-  
“ tacles are emptied three times a week, in twenty-one twice a week,  
“ and in the rest once a week. The refuse is conveyed to land adjoining  
“ the Sewage Works, when it is burned in heaps and the residue used  
“ to level up the ground. During the year, 4,945 loads, of about one  
“ ton weight each, were delivered at the Sewage Works and disposed of.”

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—The whole town is efficiently sewered and each house is connected up. All new houses are required to have proper flushing arrangements, and most of the older houses are now similarly provided.

The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Sanitary Authority, the refuse being used to fill up a large sandpit under the superintendence of the Borough Surveyor. All nuisance is said to be avoided by daily covering up the refuse with a layer of fresh earth.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—An account of the Municipal Works of Windsor is contained in a paper by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. E. Stickland, published in the *Proceedings of the Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers*, vol. XXXIII., 1906-7, from which the following particulars are taken.

In the years 1850 and 1851 Windsor was provided with a complete drainage system by which the whole of the surface water and sewage was passed into the Thames, about one mile due east from the centre of the town. In 1875 an intercepting sewer was constructed in order to divert the flow to the new sewage farm at Old Windsor. The system of drainage laid out in 1850 has been extended as required by the opening up of new roads, but the sewers are still of sufficient capacity to deal with the added quantity. For many years a large number of houses and streets in Clewer have, by arrangement, been draining into the Windsor system. And by an agreement, dated June 10th, 1903, between the Corporation of New Windsor and the Windsor Rural District Council, the whole of the drainage of Clewer will be taken into the Windsor system on payment to the Corporation of an annual sum of £300.

The Sewage Works and farm lie to the south-east of the Borough, on an island called Ham Fields, formed by a bend in the river Thames and the new cut. The total area of land available for irrigation is 39 acres, 2 roods, 33 poles, which is farmed by the Council at a profit.

The system of sewage-disposal adopted is that of broad irrigation, the substratum consisting of gravel; and at no time is there any difficulty in getting rid of the sewage; the actual quantity dealt with averages 1,355,000 gallons per day.

(The drainage is absorbed in the land, and there is no effluent to the river).

Great attention is paid to street cleansing, and house refuse is removed once a week from every house, whilst in certain parts of the town a daily collection is made, on account of the small yard space belonging to the various properties. The use of sanitary bins is enforced as much as possible. Trade refuse is removed upon payment.

In 1905, a refuse-destroyer was built outside the Borough at Dedworth, and during the first year the amount of refuse destroyed was 2,523 tons, representing 2,779 loads.

(5) *Wallingford Borough*.—The town is sewered on the Shone hydro-pneumatic system; every house is connected and every W.C. is reported to have proper flushing apparatus and water-supply. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation; the effluent is absorbed in the land.

A separate system of rain-water sewers is in use.

The scavenging of house refuse is in the hands of the Sanitary Authority.

(6) *Wantage*.—During 1902 the present system of sewerage and sewage-disposal was completed. The area of the works is about four acres, and is situated within the Urban District, on the north side of the town. The sewage is carried by gravitation to the works, it then passes through a detritus chamber into a covered septic tank, then into single contact beds formed of coke breeze, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep; these are discharged automatically. The effluent is further treated on osier beds before passing into the brook. The present dry weather flow of sewage is estimated to be about 60,000 gallons per diem.

Surface water is excluded from the sewers.

(7) *Wokingham Borough*.—Closet and other house drains are connected to the main sewers. There is a separate system of surface-water drainage. The sewage is treated on three small sewage farms.—Ashridge ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres), Bucks Copse ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  acres), and Union ( $\frac{3}{4}$  acre).

The works at Ashridge farm comprise two open septic tanks, five primary and five secondary contact beds. The effluent is finally irrigated over about 4 acres of grass land.

Two new sewage tanks were constructed at Bucks Copse farm in 1909, giving with the two open septic tanks previously installed a total tank capacity there of 53,800 gallons. The sewage passes thence to triple contact beds. A sand filter for the final treatment of the effluent was constructed in 1910.

At Union Farm the sewage is treated with alumino-ferric, and the effluent from the tank by irrigation.

The contact beds at Bucks Copse and Ashridge sewage farms continued to give excellent effluents.

One hundred and eighty-one yards of surface water sewer were laid in Milton Road in place of the old brick barrel, and an additional manhole was inserted on the Wescott Road sewer.

Public conveniences for both sexes were constructed at the rear of the municipal buildings and opened for use on December 14th, 1911.

#### RURAL DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon*.—Filtration works were constructed in 1904 to deal with the pollution from Wytham village. There are no other sewage works in the district, and there is no public scavenging. Privy pits and earth-closets are in general use, the former are gradually being displaced by the pail system. Water-closets only exist in connection with the larger houses.



There is no public scavenging undertaken in any parish in the District.

- (2) *Bradfield*—The village of Aldermaston has an estate sewerage system. The sewage is treated by settling tanks and land filtration.

The Basildon estate sewage scheme is nearly completed. Surface water drains are excluded from the system, and the sewage will be treated by irrigation.

Bradfield College has its own sewerage system. The treatment is by broad irrigation. Sewerage works for the Workhouse are in course of construction. There are no public sewers in the parish of Bradfield.

On February 27th and 28th, 1908, Mr. A. A. G. Malet, one of the Board's Inspectors, held an Inquiry in regard to the proposed loan of £12,000 for sewerage and sewage-disposal works for the parish of Pangbourne. The scheme prepared by Mr. Humphreys included the provision of septic tanks and two bacterial beds and further treatment on land if necessary. The scheme was estimated to involve an addition of 1/6 to the rates, and the chief opposition offered was on the ground of expense. Objection was also raised by the owner of the site selected, as he considered the amount allowed for purchase of his land was inadequate. Powers for compulsory purchase have been obtained. The works will be commenced at an early date.

- (3) *Cookham*.—No part of the district is at present sewered, and no organised system of scavenging is in use. The villages of Cookham and Bray appear to be badly in need of a sewerage system and public scavenging.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—The following notes are copied from Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1911:—

“ At present the only portion of the district which is sewered is  
“ the Bracknell Special Drainage Area. This area consists of parts  
“ of the parishes of Warfield, Winkfield and Easthampstead, and the  
“ estimated population is over 3,000, but no definite figures are available.

“ The mains flow mostly by gravitation to two pumping stations  
“ and one part is entirely under the gravitation principle.

“ The sewage farm is situated in the parish of Easthampstead and  
“ the sewage is dealt, firstly, through a screen and then by a precipitant  
“ into settling tanks and is then passed through filter beds and the  
“ effluent is finally dealt with on osier beds.

“ The effluent is fairly satisfactory except in abnormally rainy weather,  
“ as there is a difficulty in disposing of it, which will be remedied during  
“ the coming summer.

“ As has been mentioned in previous reports there is great need  
“ of a sewerage system in the rapidly developing districts of Crowthorne  
“ and Sandhurst especially in the latter (Annual Report 1910, page 136).

“ These two districts are being systematically inspected with a  
“ view to placing before the District Council a report dealing with the  
“ matter.

“ Early in the ensuing year it is hoped that definite steps will be  
“ taken to further the commencement of this necessary sanitary im-  
“ provement.

“ The Windsor Rural District Council have in hand a scheme for  
“ the drainage of the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale which  
“ adjoin the east side of this district. As the site selected for their  
“ outfall works is at Whitmoor Bog in the parish of Winkfield it is  
“ likely that an arrangement will be made with that authority to take  
“ in the sewage from several important groups of houses in the neigh-  
“ bourhood part of the parish, namely the Ascot Ward.”

I understand from Dr. Paterson that any scheme for sewerage the  
village of Binfield is unlikely to be carried out in the near future.

Removal of house refuse.—A scheme for the removal of house refuse  
from the chief villages and hamlets in the District came into operation  
on the 1st of January, 1912.

(5) *Faringdon*.—A few of the more populous places in the District are sewered  
more or less completely.

Part of the village of Ashbury is sewered, and the sewage is disposed  
of by broad irrigation.

Similar remarks apply to the villages of Bourton and Buckland.

At Faringdon, with a population of about 3,000, some fairly good  
sewers are to be found, and the sewage is disposed of by irrigation  
on pasture land at Park Farm and Moreings Field in the vicinity  
of the town. Treatment by subsidence and filtration is provided  
for, but in actual practice this is not often needed.

The village of Kingston Lisle is sewered, and the sewage is treated by  
settling tanks, coke screens, and broad irrigation.

Longcot village is sewered, the sewage is disposed of by irrigation  
on grass land.

There are also some sewers to be found at Longworth, but, at one time,  
there was no recognised system of disposal for the slop water  
which enters them. Pollution from a drain on the east side of the

village was detected during 1907, and a notice was served on the Faringdon Rural District Council who constructed two filters to deal with the discharge. The question of sewerage and sewage-disposal is under consideration.

At Shrivenham and Stanford-in-the-Vale partial sewerage schemes are in operation; in both instances old storm-water drains have been used as sewers. At Shrivenham subsidence tanks and filter beds are provided at the outfall. And at Stanford-in-the-Vale the sewage is treated by passage through subsidence tanks and coke breeze filters before being turned on to the land.

Except at Faringdon, the bulk of the sewage consists of slop water; the fœcal excreta are either conserved in cesspits and middens, or are disposed of by the pail system.

No public scavenging is undertaken except in Faringdon, where the refuse is collected twice a week.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—The town of Hungerford has a complete sewerage scheme, which was laid down in 1909—10.

Other parts of the Rural District depend on privies and earth-closets, the former are being done away with by degrees and the pail system substituted.

Mr. Raine, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector of the District, has kindly supplied me with the following account of the Hungerford main drainage:—

“ The main drainage scheme of Hungerford, which was completed  
“ in 1910, is designed strictly on the separate system. The sewage  
“ from the low-lying districts is raised by means of compressed air  
“ ejectors to the main outfall sewer, whence it gravitates to the outfall  
“ works, which are situated on the Hungerford Port Down about one  
“ mile from the town.

“ There are three ejector stations, two containing 50 gallon Adam’s  
“ patent ejectors in duplicate and the third has duplicate ejectors of  
“ 100 gallons capacity. The raising main, which is carried across the  
“ Kennet and Avon canal and the river Kennet, is about 2,000 feet  
“ in length.

“ The treatment at the disposal works consists of screening chamber,  
“ sedimentation and septic tanks and bacteria beds with circular  
“ sprinklers. The effluent from the beds is passed on to second rect-  
“ angular contact beds through a Fiddian sprinkler. It is then passed  
“ into a Dortmund tank and finally turned into the river Kennet.



“ The progress of the sewage through the works is solely by gravitation, but the sludge from the tanks is pumped into lagoons by means of a centrifugal pump.

“ The compressor plant consists of duplicate Campbell oil engines of 12 h.p., and a storage chamber is provided to receive the compressed air in order to avoid the constant running of the engines.”

- (7) *Newbury*.—The Borough main sewer extends into the parish of Enborne, giving sewerage facilities to a few houses situated near the Borough boundary.

The village of Donnington is provided with sewerage in connection with the town sewers of Newbury.

The sewerage of Speen village was completed in 1906, the sewers connect with the town sewers of Newbury.

The sewerage of Stockcross village was completed in 1907. Treatment is by septic tanks and land irrigation.

The village of Thatcham is sewered, and the sewage treated by settling tanks and broad irrigation.

Woolhampton village is sewered, the sewage is disposed of by broad irrigation after passing through a tank.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—North Hagbourne, or Didcot New Town, with part of Didcot village is the only portion of the district which is sewered. The sewage farm is situated a little distance to the north of Didcot Railway Station, and was originally about nine and a half acres in extent, of which eight were laid out for irrigation. The soil is clay and is not underdrained. The sewage reaches the farm by gravitation, passes through two small sedimentation tanks, which are in duplicate, and thence by concrete distributing channels to the land. Purification is dependent on surface irrigation and the flow through open collecting channels into the Moor ditch. Six additional acres of land adjoining the old works were purchased in 1909 for use on the broad irrigation plan.

The principal roads were sewered and the sewage works laid out about 1893.

Scavenging is undertaken in the sewered area, but not in other parts of the Rural District.

- (9) *Wantage*.—Sewage disposal works are maintained at the following villages :—

Ardington.—Septic tank and filter beds.

East Challow.—The sewers were originally surface water drains.

The treatment of the sewage is by an open settling tank and clinker filters.

On the 9th October, 1911, Mr. Bicknell, on behalf of the Local Government Board, held an Inquiry regarding the Rural District Council's application for sanction to borrow £200 for works of sewerage in Challow Road. The drainage of a group of houses just within the parish of East Challow had for many years been a source of complaint, owing to the overflow of cesspools, and it was proposed to connect the houses with the sewerage system of Wantage Urban District. The work has now been carried out.

Charlton.—A covered septic tank and three percolating filter beds, in the course of the brook, were completed in February, 1908.

Childrey.—The old sewage tank and filter beds did not produce a satisfactory effluent, and a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Harris, Surveyor of the Wantage Vale District. On February 1st, 1910, Mr. A. W. Brightmore, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., held an Inquiry at Childrey on behalf of the Local Government Board. The application of the Rural District Council was for sanction to borrow £1,200 in order to enable them to purchase land and carry out the necessary works. The scheme submitted provided for the construction of main sewers, screening and detritus chambers, sewage tank, a circular bacterial filter bed with revolving distributor and a storm-water filter. The daily dry weather flow to be provided for is estimated at 4,500 gallons. On June 15th, 1911, the Local Government Board sanctioned the borrowing by the Rural District Council of Wantage of £1,287 for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Childrey. The work is in progress.

East Hendred.—Some of the sewers were originally surface water drains. The sewage is disposed of by means of septic tank, clinker filters, and irrigation.

Harwell.—Some of the sewers were originally surface water drains. There is an open septic tank and shallow limestone filters.

East Lockinge is connected with the Ardington sewers.

(10) *Windsor*.—The Sewerage of Clewer was completed early in 1907. Under an agreement with the Windsor Corporation the drainage is received into the Windsor system.

On the 24th June, 1909, an Inquiry was held at Sunninghill, by Dr. R. W. Johnstone, on behalf of the Local Government Board,

for the purpose of determining the necessity or otherwise for the provision of drainage or scavenging for the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale. In the following October the Rural District Council considered a letter announcing the decision of the Board to prepare a compulsory Order for removal of house refuse and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in the two parishes, unless the Council decided to propose a scheme of sewerage.

The Council finally decided in favour of a sewerage scheme and instructed Mr. Fowler, Consulting Engineer, to prepare plans. These were submitted at an Inquiry held on 12th May, 1910, by Mr. R. G. Hetherington, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board. In June, 1910, sanction to proceed with the work was refused by the Board, who advised the District Council to prepare a fresh scheme.

On 15th March, 1911, the Local Government Board made an Order requiring the District Council to undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and for the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools within the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale.

On 3rd March, 1912, another Inquiry was held by Mr. Hetherington to consider the revised sewerage scheme prepared by Mr. Fowler.

Arrangements have been made for the collection and disposal of house refuse in the parishes of Sunningdale, Sunninghill, and Clewer Without. The work will be carried out by contract.

On 11th November, 1911, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held at Clewer by Mr. Meade-King regarding the Council's application for sanction to borrow money for the re-sewering of Albert Street, Clewer. The Board's sanction was subsequently given, and the work has been completed.

(11) *Wokingham*.—The sewerage and sewage disposal works (*septic tank and contact beds*) of Wargrave were completed in 1905.

The sewage of Sonning is treated by means of bacterial contact beds and land irrigation. The effluent is absorbed in the land.

At Twyford the Merryweather Exhaust apparatus is used for emptying the cesspools.

At Sindlesham the construction of a new sewer and disposal works was commenced in 1910 and has since been completed. The sewage passes through a septic tank and then to sub-irrigation drains. The work has been carried out at the expense of the owner of the property in that village.



## HOUSING.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon Borough*.—During the year a considerable amount of attention has been paid to the question of housing in the Borough. The Borough contains a number of courts, and the houses abutting on them were in many instances found to be in a dirty and dilapidated condition, with no through ventilation, and the court yards in some instances in a most unsatisfactory state. Nine of the 430 dwelling houses inspected were quite unfit for human habitation, and in these instances the owners have voluntarily closed the premises until repairs have been carried out. The question of building dwellings for the working classes has not yet received the consideration of the Council, but the Medical Officer of Health states that the matter will probably require their attention at a later date.

In March, 1911, an Inspector from the Local Government Board visited many of the premises of the poorer class in the town.

Twelve new houses were erected during the year.

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—Dr. Paterson reports that the requisite forms have now been obtained and that work under the Housing Act of 1909 is proceeding. Groups of houses in areas where infectious diseases had been prevalent for the past two years were the first to be taken in hand, and up to the end of the year 47 houses had been inspected. Notices requiring repairs, alterations, &c., were served in respect of 39 houses, no closing order was required.

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—Thirty-four houses were erected in the District during 1911, making a total of about 430 since the census of 1901.

Fifty-nine houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909; defects were noted in 42 of the houses, and the necessary work was subsequently carried out; no closing order was made.

During the previous year (*i.e.* 1910) the Council erected a row of cottages under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—Ninety-one houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. Representations with regard to 42 of the houses were made under sections 15 and 17; 12 closing orders were made (11 of the houses were unoccupied, and the action was taken

with a view to procuring their demolition) ; in 27 instances works of improvement were ordered. The principal defects found were :—

Want of through ventilation...	...	...	12
Insufficient window ventilation	...	...	15
Dampness	...	...	6
Want of washhouses, &c.	...	...	12
Dilapidated condition	...	...	14

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—Three hundred and seventy houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. No representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to closing orders, but in the case of 42 houses defects have been remedied. Two dilapidated cottages have been pulled down and rebuilt by the owners.

No cottages have been built by the Local Authority.

The number of new houses erected during 1911 was six.

- (6) *Wantage*.—Three hundred and two houses were inspected during the year, but it is not clear how many of these were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. One house was represented with a view to closure, and a closing order was made by the Local Authority. In the case of five of the houses inspected under the Act, defective conditions have been remedied.

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—Plans of 14 proposed new buildings, 10 additions to dwelling houses, and 11 miscellaneous buildings were submitted and approved.

Notices under the Housing Acts were given to the owners of 22 houses to execute the repairs necessary to make the premises in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and notice was also given to take down a ruinous building in Rose Street. The notices were complied with except in the case of four houses, which are now unoccupied, difficulty in the way of the necessary work being done having arisen owing to the owner being abroad.

#### RURAL DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—Thirty-one houses were erected in the District during 1911—17 in Cumnor parish, 1 in Marcham, 8 in Radley, 1 in South Hinksey, 2 in Sunningwell, 2 in Wootton.

Three hundred and twenty houses are reported as having been inspected, but systematic inspections under the Housing Act of 1909 were not commenced till the following year (*i.e.* 1912).

(2) *Bradfield*.—Forty-nine houses were erected during 1911—12 at Upper Basildon, 3 at Pangbourne, 2 at Burghfield, 2 at Streatley, 4 at Mortimer, 1 at Ashampstead, 2 at Ufton, 11 at Tilehurst, 3 at Frilsham, 1 at Stanford Dingley, 3 at Beech Hill, 3 at Sulhamstead, 2 at Theale. Thirty-five houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. No houses were represented with a view to closing orders; 35 houses were put in a state of repair.

(3) *Cookham*.—Nineteen houses were erected in the District during 1911.

Work under the Housing Act of 1909 has been actively carried on. Inspections in the first instance have been made by the Sanitary Inspector and minor defects dealt with by informal notices; but on premises where major defects were found, the Medical Officer of Health has also made an inspection and reported to the District Council, who have in all cases taken the necessary steps to remedy the conditions reported against. Two hundred and ninety-two cottages were inspected—56 in Bray parish, 221 in Cookham, 10 in Waltham St. Lawrence, 2 in Bisham, and 3 in White Waltham. Closing orders were made in two instances.

(4) *Easthampstead*.—The area specially selected for work under the Housing Act of 1909 was the parish of Winkfield, certain groups of houses in other localities also received attention. Over 1,000 houses were inspected in detail, and some 200 notices served requiring the abatement of nuisances. Five houses were closed, two of them have been demolished and three others will follow the same fate as soon as they are vacated. In 67 instances where closing orders were threatened or obtained, the houses have been repaired and are now fit for occupation.

Dr. Paterson reports that the problem of providing satisfactory accommodation for the working classes is rapidly becoming urgent in this District. Many of the old cottages are falling into a state of disrepair, and the cost of renovating them so as to be in accordance with modern requirements would, in a large number of instances, be out of proportion to the value of the property. The owners are inclined to close the cottages voluntarily, but are unwilling to build others on account of the small return yielded in rent.

The following table shows the number of bungalows, small villas, and cottages (excluding residences, stables, shops, schools, and such like) which have been erected during the past eight years:—



Year.		Bin- field.	Crow- thorne.	Easthamp- stead.	Sand- hurst.	War- field.	Wink field.	Total each year
1904 ...	...	1	3	1	13	4	4	26
1905 ...	...	6	22	11	35	6	14	94
1906 ...	...	2	10	9	20	4	3	48
1907 ...	...	3	4	12	16	3	4	43
1908 ...	...	1	9	9	16	8	4	47
1909 ...	...	1	6	4	26	1	3	41
1910 ...	...	3	8	3	12	6	7	39
1911 ...	...	4	10	15	5	2	4	40
Total in each Parish ... }		21	72	64	143	34	43	377

The bye-laws are being revised by the District Council with the object of cheapening the cost of dwellings for the labouring classes.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—There are no bye-laws in force for the regulation and supervision of the building of new houses.

Seventeen houses were erected in the District during 1911—5 in Longcot, 6 in Shrivenham, 1 in Stanford-in-the-Vale, 3 in Longworth, 2 in Hinton Waldrist.

Two hundred and ninety-four houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. Seventy-five notices were served. No representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to closing orders.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—Eleven houses were erected during 1911—4 in Hungerford, 4 in Lambourn, 2 in Kintbury, and 1 in Inkpen.

Fifty-seven houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. In five instances defects were noted, and the necessary repairs have now been effected. No representations were made with a view to Closing Orders.

- (7) *Newbury*.—Forty-five houses were erected during 1911—Chieveley 1, Stockcross 25, Ashmore Green 4, Cold Ash 4, Welford 2, Greenham 3, Thatcham 3, Woolhampton 1, Enborne 1, Henwick 1.

Twenty-three houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. In each instance the defects were remedied. No representation was made to the Local Authority with a view to a Closing Order.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—Twenty-one houses were erected during 1911—Didcot 4, Cholsey 9, Brightwell 5, Long Wittenham 2, Sotwell 1.

A general survey of the housing conditions in most of the parishes was undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, and necessitated over a thousand visits, but any systematic attempt to remedy the defects noted was postponed till the following year.

(9) *Wantage*.—There are no building bye-laws in force in the District.

Thirteen houses were erected during the year—Childrey 4, West Challow 2, Hampstead Norris 4, East Ilsley 2, Harwell 1.

Two hundred and two houses were inspected under the Housing Act of 1909. One Closing Order was made by the Local Authority on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health, and the house has now been put in a state fit for habitation. Defects were remedied in the case of 30 other houses.

(10) *Windsor*.—In connection with the requirements of the Housing Act of 1909, 175 visits were paid to dwelling houses in the District.

Thirty-four houses were dealt with under the Act and 31 informal notices were served. All the work required to be done was carried out without further pressure. In one instance only was it necessary to serve a statutory notice under section 15 of the Act. In this case and in one other the owners decided to close the house voluntarily.

(11) *Wokingham*.—Sixty-seven plans under the bye-laws relating to new streets and buildings were submitted to the Council and approved. Of these plans, 26 related to new cottages and 12 to other new dwelling houses. Representations with regard to four adjacent cottages were made to the Local Authority by the Medical Officer of Health under section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909; these four houses were subsequently converted into three tenements, each containing three bedrooms, and were put into a state fit for occupation.

Seven dilapidated houses situated at Ruscombe, Sonning, Shinfield, Swallowfield and three at Hurst were repaired and cleansed.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

This Act came into force on the 3rd December, 1909, and contains new legislation affecting the position of the County Council. The duties which the Council in some cases may, and in other cases must, perform under the Housing Acts as amended by its provisions are here briefly summarised under the titles of the four parts into which the Act is divided.

##### PART I.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Under section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (referred to as "the principal Act"), the County Council has power, in certain circum-

stances, to make orders vesting in itself certain rights, which have not been properly executed by Rural Authorities, of closing dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, or of removing obstructive buildings; and further the Medical Officer of Health of a County Council has power to make representations as to this class of dwelling-house or building, whether situated in an urban district—other than a borough—or in a rural district (sec. 52). Section 45, so far as it relates to County Councils, is permissive only and has not yet been put in force by the Berkshire County Council.

That portion (*i.e.* Part III.) of the principal Act which deals with the provision of lodging-houses, including separate houses or cottages, for the working classes, was previously adoptive by Urban and Rural District Councils but is now, by section 1 of the Act of 1909, compulsorily extended to them (Part III. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900, had been adopted by the Abingdon and Newbury Urban District Councils.)

Section 10 of the Act of 1909 refers to complaints made to the Local Government Board by a County Council that a District Council has failed to exercise its powers under Part II. or III. of the principal Act, and provides that should an order made by the Board not be complied with, the Board may, with the consent of the County Council, make an order directing the County Council to execute the work. And under section 12 the County Council, on complaint being made to it in respect of a Rural District Council, may hold an inquiry, and if satisfied that the Rural Authority has failed to exercise its powers under Part III. of the principal Act, may then apply to the Local Government Board for an order conferring such powers on the County Council.

## PART II. TOWN PLANNING.

This part of the Act is not applicable to County Councils other than the London County Council.

## PART III. COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS, COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, &c.

A County Council must appoint a Medical Officer of Health. His duties shall be such duties as may be prescribed by General Order of the Local Government Board and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the County Council; and he shall, for the purposes of his duties, have the same powers of entry on premises as are conferred on a Medical Officer of Health of a district by or under any enactment. He is only to be removable by the County Council with the consent of the Local Government Board and is not to be appointed for a limited period only. If appointed after the passing of the Housing



Act of 1909, he shall not engage in private practice nor hold any other public appointment without the express written consent of the Local Government Board.

A County Council must also appoint a Public Health and Housing Committee to which shall stand referred all matters relating to the performance by the County Council of its powers and duties as respects public health and the housing of the working classes (except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money). The Council, unless a matter is urgent, is not to deal with it before it has been reported upon by the Committee. Powers of delegation from the Council to the Committee are given, with the exception of raising a rate or borrowing money and of resolving that the powers of a District Council in default should be transferred to the County Council. The County Council may promote the formation or extension of and may assist Societies on a Co-operative basis, having for their object the creation or improvement of dwellings for the working classes. The County Council may for this purpose make grants or advances to such Societies.

(Under section 69 of the Act of 1909, the Clerk of a Rural District Council must forward to the Medical Officer of Health of the County, a copy of any representation, complaint, or information, a copy of which it is the duty of the District Council to forward to the County Council under section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890; and the Medical Officer of Health of a district must give the Medical Officer of Health of the County any information which it is in his power to give, and which the Medical Officer of Health of the County may reasonably require from him for the purpose of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board).

#### PART IV. SUPPLEMENTAL.

This part is general and contains nothing new affecting County Councils.

#### BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

An adoptive Act was placed on the Statutes in 1846 to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, and five amending Acts have since been passed.

Early in 1899 bye-laws were approved for the management, use and regulation of the open bathing place provided by the Abingdon Town Council.

An open-air swimming bath has been maintained by the Newbury Town Council for some years, there is also a public swimming bath in Wantage, and the Borough of Windsor possesses excellent swimming baths.

In June, 1909, the Maidenhead open-air swimming bath was completed. It is the property of the Borough.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of New Windsor in several of his Annual Reports has called attention to the desirability of establishing public wash-houses in the town.

### INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Table 12, at the end of this Report, contains a brief summary of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

No special form of tabular statement is required by the Local Government Board, hence each Medical Officer of Health gives the information in the form he finds most convenient. The headings adopted in Table 12 are intended to cover only the more important points usually recorded.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The only districts in which registered common lodging-houses are reported as under inspection are the Urban Districts of Abingdon (one common lodging-house), Maidenhead (four), Newbury (four), New Windsor (two), Wantage (three), and the Rural District of Faringdon.

In New Windsor Borough the supervision of common lodging-houses for the purpose of enforcing the special bye-laws relating to them was handed over to the police in 1902, but the Inspector of Nuisances has continued to be responsible for their sanitary condition, and he reports that they have been visited daily.

The number of persons staying at the common lodging-houses in Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury and Wantage during the past year is estimated at over 44,380, a large number of whom are classed as tramps.\* The corresponding figures for the six preceding years are as follows:—1905, 41,000; 1906, 48,000; 1907, 62,000; 1908, 71,000; 1909, 75,000; 1910, 63,795.

### CANAL BOATS.

The registration and regulation of canal boats used as dwellings are provided for by the Canal Boats Acts of 1877 and 1888, and by the Regulations made thereunder by the Local Government Board. The Act of 1888 places the duty of enforcing these Acts and Regulations, and of reporting annually to the Local Government Board, upon Local Authorities through whose districts a canal passes. (The expression "Canal" includes a river.)

In the Annual Report on the Borough of New Windsor, mention is made of inspections having been carried out, but, probably through an oversight, this subject is not dealt with in any other district report.

\* Special report on tramps and the annual criminal statistics for the County, presented at the Quarter Sessions, April, 1912, by Major A. F. Poulton, Chief Constable.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &amp;c.

Table 13 at the end of this report contains most of the information available with regard to the Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces in Berkshire.

The factories in the Administrative County comprise a number of miscellaneous industries, but none are on a very large scale ; the returns in regard to workshops apply principally to ordinary trade premises.

In the case of factories the duties of a District Council are few. The Council is charged with the duty of seeing that every factory in its district is provided with means of escape in case of fire ; and also has special duties in regard to bakehouses and domestic factories. Another duty in regard to factories, though not arising under the Factory and Workshop Act, is (in districts where Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force) the enforcement of the requirements in section 22 of that Act as to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, and (elsewhere) the enforcement of section 38 of the Public Health Act, 1875. These duties apply also in the case of workshops.

In regard to workshops and workplaces, District Councils have important duties, which may be classified under four heads :—(1) the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces generally ; (2) provision of means of escape from fire in workshops ; (3) special sanitary regulations for bakehouses ; (4) home work.

Very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers were for the first time given to District Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in dwellings which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, through overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions ; (2) in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There appears to be a steady increase in the amount of dairy farming carried on in Berkshire, and in the latest returns of the Board of Agriculture the number of cows and heifers in milk in the County is given as 18,715, an increase of 986 in four years.

During recent years much has been done in the way of paving, drainage, ventilation, and lighting, to improve the cowsheds and dairies, but in some instances the condition of the sheds and their surroundings conduce neither to the health of the cattle nor the cleanliness of the milk supply.



The question of veterinary inspection has been considered by the various District Councils, and the following arrangements are now in force :—

The Town Council of Newbury and the Rural District Councils of Wantage and Windsor have arranged for a veterinary surgeon to visit the dairy farms and inspect the cows at least once a quarter; whilst the Rural District Councils of Bradfield, Easthampstead, Hungerford and Wallingford, have authorised the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a cow appears to be diseased (in the case of Bradfield, I understand that each requisition must in the first instance be referred to the District Council).

Mr. James Webb, Veterinary Surgeon, has made the following Report on the work done in Windsor Rural District during 1911 :—

“ Four cases of suspected tuberculosis in the udders of cows were  
“ detected, one of which was tested with tuberculin but no reaction  
“ took place. The other three cases the owner promised to part from,  
“ which he did together with several others that had so called ‘ fleshy bags.’  
“ Another cow was found suffering from general tuberculosis which the  
“ owner was advised to have slaughtered and he did so.”

“ I find that since cowkeepers know that thin cows are subjected  
“ to periodic inspections they weed out those which they suspect to  
“ have anything amiss with their udders, but unfortunately in many  
“ cases do not trouble what becomes of them after they have parted  
“ with them.”

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council inspected nine farms in Berkshire during 1911. The farms were selected owing to tubercle bacilli having been found in samples taken from the churns on their arrival in London.

The County Medical Officer of Health of London has informed me of the dates and times of the proposed visits of the Veterinary Inspector, and I have usually been able to accompany him to the farms. Owing to the inevitably short notice given and uncertainty as to the hour at which a particular farm will be visited, it is not always practicable to acquaint the Medical Officer of Health of the district, but I have done so whenever the notice has reached me in time to be of service.

When necessary, the dairyman was warned not to send any milk to London from a cow with tubercular udder, and the District Council was notified by the London County Council of the action taken. The following table shows the results of the several inspections during 1911.

Date of Visit.	Parish.	Cows ex- amined.	Notes.
12th Jan., 1911	Hurst ... ..	23	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
15th Feb., 1911	Buscot ... ..	45	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder.
16th May, 1911	Bucklebury ...	41	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder.
12th June, 1911	Midgham ... ..	41	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
12th June, 1911	Bucklebury ...	19	
12th June, 1911	Woolhampton ...	11	
12th June, 1911	Brimpton ... ..	28	
25th July, 1911	Thatcham ... ..	20	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder.
17th Aug., 1911	Stanford-in-the-Vale	...	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.

### UNSOUND FOOD.

Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, provides that :—

Any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man . . . . and if any such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk appears to such medical officer or inspector to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and carry away the same himself or by an assistant, in order to have the same dealt with by a justice.

Section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, (which may be adopted by any local authority) extends the scope of the above section so as to apply to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale within the district of any local authority. And a justice may condemn any such article if satisfied on complaint being made to him that such article is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food of man, although the same has not been seized.

### ADULTERATED FOODS AND DRUGS.

Under section 3 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, it is the duty of every local authority entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs to appoint a public analyst, and put in force from

time to time, as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested, so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and in particular to direct their officers to take samples for analysis.

Throughout this Administrative County with the exception of the Boroughs of Newbury and New Windsor, the County Council is the local executive authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, see Local Government Act, 1888, sections 3, 38 and 39.

Under section 12 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, any purchaser of an article of food or of a drug is entitled, on the payment of the public analyst's fee, to have such article analysed by him. And under section 13 of the same Act, any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market or any police constable acting under the direction, and at the cost of the local authority appointing such officer or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure any sample of food or drugs, and if he suspect the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this Act, shall submit the same to be analysed by the public analyst of the district or place for which he acts. In actual practice, samples for analysis are usually taken only by the inspectors of the local authorities specially entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs, viz.:—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, Margarine Act, 1887, and Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

A yearly average of three samples per thousand of population is considered generally sufficient in most districts, but in deciding on the actual number of samples and in selecting articles for purchase, the inspectors are naturally influenced by local conditions and the results of previous analyses.

In the following table the work carried out in the County during 1911, under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is summarised. For the particulars I am indebted to the quarterly reports of the Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, and of the County Analyst, Mr. W. W. Fisher, to the reports of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of New Windsor and to information supplied by the Town Clerk of Newbury:—

	No. of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecut'ns.	Convict'ns.
Newbury Borough ...	36	29	7	—	—
New Windsor Borough	39	38	1	1	1
Remainder of County	382	364	18	8	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	457	431	26	9	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



The percentage of adulterated samples to the total number taken was 5.69 for the whole County, compared with 2.11 in the previous year, 4.01 in 1910 and also in 1909, 4.40 in 1908, 1.64 in 1907, and 4.99 in 1906.

An extended table, giving the list of articles examined, is printed at the end of this report. (Table 14).

Of the 81 samples of milk examined, ten contained added water, and three were deficient in fat.

Two samples of cocoa contained added starch and sugar, but the addition was not declared on the label.

A sample sold as olive oil was a kind of mineral oil or petroleum, such as would be used for lubricating machinery.

One sample sold as Demerara sugar was a dyed sugar, not of the kind described.

Of the 61 samples of spirit examined, nine were below the legal standard.

Eighty-four per cent. of the samples taken by the County Council Inspectors were purchased informally without notification to the seller that they were required for analysis, the remaining samples were bought and divided according to the provisions of the Acts.

A considerable number of the samples taken in the Borough of Newbury were also informal samples, but the actual proportion of formal to informal samples is not stated except in the case of milk samples.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under Section 125 of the Towns Improvements Clauses Act, 1847 (certain sections of which are incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875) an Urban District Council may license such slaughterhouses and knacker's yards as they think proper. The duration of such licences is unlimited, but where Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is adopted, the duration of a licence may be fixed.

Slaughterhouses which were in use in Urban Districts when the Public Health Act, 1875, was passed had to be registered with the Council, and such registration warrants a continuance of their use, but new slaughterhouses cannot be established in Urban Districts without being duly licensed.

Urban District Councils are under statutory obligation to make bye-laws with respect to slaughterhouses, but a Rural District Council must obtain urban powers for the purpose.

Bye-laws are now in force in all the Urban Districts in the County. The only Rural Districts in which bye-laws are in force are Abingdon and East-hampstead.

During 1910 the Local Government Board issued an Order conferring upon the Bradfield Rural District Council urban powers with regard to the regulation and supervision of Slaughterhouses in the parishes of Pangbourne and Tilehurst.

NUMBER OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—In the Urban Districts there are altogether 43 slaughterhouses, and in the Rural Districts about 65

Newbury Borough is the only district in the County possessing municipal slaughterhouses.

#### BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In the last five Annual Reports a table has been given setting out the various Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations, dealing with Sanitary matters, which are in force in the several Districts in the County. (See Table 15). This Table has been submitted again to the Clerks of the various District Councils, and all amendments have been included in the revised proof.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS :—

*Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.*—This Act gives extended powers for dealing with various sources of infection, and in several instances simplifies the procedure necessary under the Public Health Act of 1875. It has been adopted in five of the seven Urban Districts, and in each of the eleven Rural Districts.

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.*—All the District Councils have adopted Part III.

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.*—Five Urban District Councils in the County, namely Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, Windsor, and Wokingham, and the Rural District Council of Easthampstead, have adopted various sections of this Act.

#### BYE-LAWS :—

*Common Lodging-houses.*—The making of bye-laws dealing with these premises is compulsory on all Urban and Rural District Councils.

*Slaughterhouses.*—The making of bye-laws dealing with these premises is compulsory on all Urban District Councils, and bye-laws are now in force in each of the Urban Districts.

Amongst the Rural Districts, Abingdon and Easthampstead are at present the only districts in which bye-laws dealing with these premises are in force.

*Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.*—These bye-laws are in force in three of the Urban Districts, and in all the Rural Districts excepting Faringdon and Windsor.

*New Streets and Buildings.*—No bye-laws dealing with these subjects are in force in either Faringdon or Wantage Rural District.

## THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The following list, corrected to September 9th, 1912, shows the distribution of the midwives who have given notice of their intention to practise in the County.

Abingdon ... .. 3	Maidenhead ... .. 3
Aldermaston ... .. 1	Marcham ... .. 1
Aldworth ... .. 1	Marlston ... .. 1
Appleford ... .. 1	Mortimer ... .. 1
Ashbury ... .. 1	Newbury ... .. 2
Aston Tirrold ... .. 2	Old Windsor ... .. 1
Basildon ... .. 1	Padworth... .. 1
Beedon Common ... .. 1	Pangbourne ... .. 1
Binfield ... .. 2	Reading* ... .. 5
Blewbury ... .. 1	Shottesbrooke ... .. 1
Botley Pound ... .. 1	Shrivenham ... .. 1
Bracknell ... .. 2	South Ascot ... .. 8
Bray ... .. 1	South Moreton ... .. 1
Braywood ... .. 1	Spencer's Wood ... .. 1
Brightwell ... .. 1	Stanford-in-the-Vale ... .. 1
Brimpton ... .. 1	Steventon ... .. 1
Buckland ... .. 1	Stockcross ... .. 1
Burghfield Common ... .. 1	Streatley ... .. 1
Buscot ... .. 1	Sulhamstead ... .. 1
Chaddleworth ... .. 1	Sunninghill ... .. 1
Chieveley... .. 2	Sutton Courtenay ... .. 1
Cholsey ... .. 4	Thatcham ... .. 1
Cold Ash ... .. 1	Theale ... .. 1
Cookham Dean ... .. 1	Tilhurst ... .. 1
Crowthorne ... .. 7	Uffington ... .. 1
Didcot ... .. 1	Wallingford ... .. 2
Eastbury ... .. 1	Wantage ... .. 1
East Hendred ... .. 1	Warfield ... .. 1
Englefield ... .. 1	Wargrave... .. 1
Faringdon ... .. 1	Welford ... .. 1
Grazeley ... .. 1	Westcott ... .. 1
Hampstead Norris ... .. 1	West Hanney ... .. 1
Hungerford ... .. 1	Windsor ... .. 3
Hurst ... .. 1	Wokingham ... .. 2
Inkpen ... .. 1	Woodley ... .. 1
Kintbury ... .. 2	Betchworth, Surrey † ... .. 1
Leckhampstead ... .. 1	Camberley † ... .. 1
Littlewick Green ... .. 1	Oxford † ... .. 1
Longcot ... .. 1	
Long Wittenham ... .. 1	
Longworth ... .. 1	

\* Not working in County Borough of Reading  
† Taking cases in Berkshire.



## INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

During the year ending 31st December, 1911, 145 women gave notice of their intention to practise as midwives in the County; of this number, two gave up practising but retained their certificates, and ten moved out of the County, leaving 133 on the list at the end of the year. Of these, 95 were working under nursing associations or for individual estate owners, and 38 were working on their own account. Of the 95 association midwives all except one had been certified after examination, whereas out of the remaining 38 midwives only 9 had been certified after examination, 29 having been placed on the roll as *bona fide* practising midwives at the time the Midwives Act came into force.

The routine inspections made by the Inspector of Midwives numbered 284, in addition to several special visits to certified midwives and to women practising as midwives but not certified.

On 15th December, 1911, Miss Olphert left to take up similar work in Surrey, and on February 1st, 1912, Miss E. Nicholls, the present Inspector of Midwives, commenced work.

The work of the trained midwives appears to have been generally satisfactory, but few amongst the untrained certified midwives who are still in practice can be considered really satisfactory, though the majority of them have evidently tried to carry out the requirements of the Central Midwives Board to the best of their ability.

In March, 1911, a woman was prosecuted by direction of the Public Health Committee, for practising as a midwife without being certified. The case was dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act, and the Bench dismissed the case on the woman giving an undertaking not to practise as a midwife.

The midwives are now sending in the requisite notices with more regularity than formerly, and during the year the following were received :—

Still-birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sending for medical help	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Deaths of infants before attendance of a doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Death of mother before attendance of a doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laying out dead bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Nearly one half of the births registered in the County during the year 1911 appear to have been attended by certified midwives, about the same proportion as in the previous year.



TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year §	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the County.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the County.	Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the County.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non-residents registered in the Districts.	of Residents not registered in the Districts.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.†	Rate*
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1901	180,731	4,279	23.7	2,494	13.8	406	260	159	408	95	2,393	13.2
1902	181,971	4,172	22.9	2,604	14.3	379	241	146	399	96	2,509	13.8
1903	183,176	4,199	22.9	2,339	12.8	411	272	198	343	82	2,265	12.4
1904	184,742	4,242	23.0	2,494	13.5	432	268	181	394	93	2,407	13.0
1905	186,323	4,186	22.5	2,454	13.2	412	253	191	358	85	2,392	12.8
1906	187,929	4,097	21.8	2,457	13.1	447	315	191	360	88	2,333	12.4
1907	189,556	4,156	21.9	2,450	12.9	448	278	184	328	79	2,356	12.4
1908	191,206	4,274	22.3	2,429	12.7	473	290	197	329	77	2,336	12.2
1909	192,876	4,204	21.8	2,616	13.6	493	286	217	342	81	2,547	13.2
1910	194,567	4,109	21.1	2,275	11.7	427	236	175	271	66	2,214	11.4
Averages for 10 years 1901-1910	187,308	4,192	22.4	2,461	13.1	433	270	184	353	84	2,375	12.7
1911	196,243	3,908	19.9	2,378	12.1	548	327	325	303	77	2,376	12.1

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 5 and 9 less Column 8.

§ Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District has been deducted.

Table 1.





TABLE 2.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.  
URBAN DISTRICTS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the Districts.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the Districts.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non- Residents registered in the Districts. 8.	of Residents not registered in the Districts. 9.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11.	Number. 12.	Rate* 13.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1901	54,852	1,290	23.5	826	15.0	191	120	40	137	106	746	13.6
1902	54,879	1,312	23.9	856	15.6	165	103	30	123	94	783	14.3
1903	54,860	1,269	23.1	807	14.7	218	138	43	105	83	712	13.0
1904	55,186	1,259	22.8	812	14.7	202	117	42	130	103	737	13.3
1905	55,515	1,222	22.0	814	14.7	206	127	43	122	100	730	13.1
1906	55,853	1,200	21.5	821	14.7	201	127	45	137	114	739	13.2
1907	56,197	1,245	22.1	821	14.6	211	138	25	111	89	708	12.6
1908	56,548	1,257	22.2	813	14.4	231	138	39	100	79	714	12.6
1909	56,909	1,235	21.7	948	16.6	247	148	38	137	111	838	14.7
1910	57,272	1,216	21.2	808	14.1	214	122	45	86	70	731	12.8
Averages for 10 years 1901-1910	55,807	1,250	22.5	833	14.9	209	128	39	119	95	744	13.3
1911	57,605	1,157	20.1	865	15.0	232	156	74	105	91	783	13.6

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Column 5 and 9 less Column 8.

Table 2.





TABLE 3.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.  
RURAL DISTRICTS

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.§	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the Districts.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the Districts.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non- Residents in the Districts. 8.	of Resi- dents not registered in the Districts. 9.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
									Number. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11.	Number.†	Rate* 13.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1901	125,879	2,989	23.7	1,668	13.2	215	140	119	271	91	1,647	13.1
1902	127,092	2,860	22.5	1,748	13.7	214	138	116	276	96	1,726	13.6
1903	128,316	2,930	22.8	1,532	11.9	193	134	155	238	81	1,553	12.1
1904	129,556	2,983	23.0	1,682	13.0	230	151	139	264	88	1,670	12.9
1905	130,808	2,964	22.7	1,640	12.5	206	126	143	236	80	1,662	12.7
1906	132,076	2,897	21.9	1,636	12.4	246	188	146	223	77	1,594	12.1
1907	133,359	2,911	21.8	1,629	12.2	237	140	159	217	74	1,648	12.4
1908	134,658	3,017	22.4	1,616	12.0	242	152	158	229	76	1,622	12.0
1909	135,967	2,969	21.8	1,668	12.3	246	138	179	205	69	1,709	12.6
1910	137,295	2,893	21.1	1,467	10.7	213	114	130	185	64	1,483	10.8
Averages for 10 years 1901-1910	131,501	2,942	22.4	1,628	12.4	224	142	145	234	79	1,631	12.4
1911	138,638	2,751	19.8	1,513	10.9	316	171	251	198	72	1,593	11.5

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 5 and 9, less Column 8.

§ Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District has been deducted.

Table 3.







TABLE 4.—CHIEF

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

	Population.			Population.		Population.		B
	By Census, 1901.	By Census, 1911.	By Estimate, 1911.	Area in Acres.	Per Acre, 1911.	Inhabited Houses, 1901.	Per House, 1901.	1909
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	54,776	57,513	57,605	10,813	5.32	11,431	4.79	21.7
RURAL DISTRICTS † ...	125,578	138,301	138,638	445,678	.31	27,452	4.57	21.8
COUNTY † ...	180,354	195,814	196,243	456,491	.43	38,883	4.63	21.8
URBAN DISTRICTS—								
1. Abingdon Borough ...	6,480	6,810	6,818	728	9.35	1,440	4.50	21.3
2. Maidenhead Borough ...	12,980	15,218	15,279	2,125	7.16	2,763	4.69	23.9
3. Newbury Borough ...	11,061	12,108	12,135	1,828	6.62	2,580	4.28	19.7
4. New Windsor Borough ...	14,130	12,681	12,662	2,717	4.67	2,497	5.65	19.7
5. Wallingford Borough ...	2,808	2,716	2,713	380	7.15	624	4.50	24.2
6. Wantage ...	3,766	3,628	3,624	2,478	1.46	717	5.25	24.6
7. Wokingham Borough ...	3,551	4,352	4,374	557	7.81	810	4.38	22.1
RURAL DISTRICTS—								
1. Abingdon... ...	8,370	9,251	9,274	42,210	.22	1,942	4.31	19.5
2. Bradfield ...	15,260	17,059	17,107	54,641	.31	3,322	4.59	20.9
3. Cookham ...	10,574	12,301	12,348	27,801	.44	2,373	4.45	20.7
4. Easthampstead ...	15,757	17,550	17,597	27,033	.65	2,928	5.38	21.2
5. Faringdon † ...	10,447	11,075	11,091	55,726	.20	2,471	4.22	25.1
6. Hungerford ...	8,468	9,009	9,023	44,816	.20	1,964	4.31	23.4
7. Newbury ...	9,996	10,759	10,779	42,388	.25	2,348	4.25	22.3
8. Wallingford ...	6,204	7,246	7,274	22,152	.33	1,272	4.87	22.5
9. Wantage ...	11,842	12,028	12,033	74,500	.16	2,788	4.24	24.0
10. Windsor ...	14,274	15,370	15,398	10,567	1.45	2,811	5.07	22.0
11. Wokingham ...	14,386	16,653	16,714	43,844	.38	3,233	4.44	20.1

\* The Epidemic Death-Rate refers to the Deaths from Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, "Fever" (under 2 years are included).

† The Rural District of Faringdon is partly in the Administrative County of Gloucestershire, the figures given refer to the Berkshire portion.

# STATISTICS, 1911.

## TY OF BERKSHIRE.

te.	Nett Death-Rate.				Epidemic. Death-Rate.*			Death-Rate* from Diarrhœa.			Death-Rate from Phthisis.			Death-Rate from Cancer.			Infantile Mortality.		
	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
2	20.1	14.7	12.8	13.6	.8	1.1	1.3	.2	.1	.6	1.0	1.2	.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	111	70	91
1	19.8	12.6	10.8	11.5	.4	.6	.7	.1	.1	.3	.7	.7	.6	.9	1.0	1.2	70	64	72
1	19.9	13.2	11.4	12.1	.5	.7	.9	.1	.1	.4	.8	.8	.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	82	65	77
0	19.1	15.7	11.9	12.8	.7	...	1.0	.1	...	.6	1.3	1.2	.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	97	83	108
8	21.4	14.0	13.0	12.4	1.2	1.8	2.0	.1	.2	.8	.8	1.7	.8	1.3	.6	.8	88	76	73
0	20.3	15.8	14.1	14.6	.4	.8	.2	.1	...	.2	.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	.9	1.2	106	83	81
1	20.2	13.5	11.5	13.6	.8	1.1	1.0	.5	.1	.9	.9	.7	.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	154	56	102
1	16.6	13.9	13.6	11.8	.4	1.1	...	.4	.4	...	1.5	1.1	1.1	.4	.7	2.9	121	58	67
0	17.1	16.7	12.4	16.3	.5	1.1	3.6	...	.3	.3	2.5	1.1	.5	.5	1.9	.8	133	58	97
1	20.8	15.2	13.1	15.3	.8	.9	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	.5	.2	.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	86	49	132
0	20.4	13.5	11.0	13.9	.2	.4	.5	...	.2	.2	.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	68	59	85
1	17.6	13.6	10.0	10.9	.7	.5	.6	.3	.2	.5	1.0	.5	.5	1.0	.8	1.5	94	59	60
5	21.1	11.3	10.1	12.3	.6	1.0	1.6	.1	.1	.5	.3	.3	.5	.7	1.2	1.4	81	57	73
2	17.7	9.9	7.1	10.1	.3	.2	.9	...	.1	.4	.4	.3	.6	.8	1.0	.8	55	44	93
2	21.0	15.7	11.8	11.4	.2	.6	.4	...	...	.3	.5	.4	.7	1.4	.7	1.3	87	86	69
1	20.6	12.1	10.4	11.5	.7	.5	.3	.4	...	.1	.6	1.3	.7	1.1	.7	.7	91	55	54
5	18.3	13.6	11.9	12.9	.3	.4	.5	.3	.1	.2	1.2	.8	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	80	68	107
0	20.3	12.5	10.6	10.3	.6	.6	1.0	.1	...	.7	.6	.7	.1	1.7	1.1	.4	38	84	95
1	21.1	15.3	12.1	13.6	.3	.2	.9	.1	.1	.3	.5	.7	1.1	.7	1.2	1.4	62	73	63
2	21.0	11.7	13.9	11.0	.2	1.7	.6	.1	.1	.4	.8	1.0	.8	.9	.8	1.5	51	71	65
5	20.8	11.6	11.0	10.1	.4	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.8	.6	.3	.9	.8	1.4	52	56	52

g Enteric), and Diarrhœa. In the 1911 rate deaths from Diarrhœa at ages above 2 years are excluded, but deaths from Enteritis

on only.





TABLE 5.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.  
URBAN DISTRICTS, 1911.

DISEASES NOTIFIED		Cases notified in all Districts.						Cases notified in each District.						Cases removed to Hospital from each District.								
		All Ages—Years *						Cases notified in each District.						Cases removed to Hospital from each District.								
		At all Ages.	under 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage Borough.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage Borough.	Wokingham Borough.	Totals.
1	Smallpox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
2	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	15	3	8	...	12	50	8	4	1	10	...	12	33	1	...	1	4	...	51	
4	Erysipelas*	...	...	...	3	7	3	5	...	5	5	1	5	1	1†	...	...	...	...	...	2	
5	Scarlet Fever	...	17	18	1	...	19	40	11	7	1	10	1	19	28	9	...	1	1	...	58	
6	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3†	...	...	...	1	2	7	
7	Enteric Fever	...	...	4	3	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Phthisis* ( Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911 Others	...	...	5	8	5	3	7	6	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	1	3	1	...	3	2	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals *...		...	32	119	32	26	16	40	109	25	25	13	25	11	32	65	10	...	4	6	2	119

\* Age returns are incomplete under the headings "Erysipelas" and "Phthisis."

† Treated in Cottage Hospital.

Table 5.



TABLE 6.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

RURAL DISTRICTS, 1911.

DISEASES NOTIFIED.		Cases notified in each District.										Cases notified in each District.										Cases removed to Hospital from each District.										Totals.			
		At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						65 and upwards.	Cases notified in each District.										Totals.															
			Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65.		Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.		Wokingham.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.		Wokingham.		
1	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
2	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
3	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
4	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
5	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
6	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		
7	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		
8	Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		
9	Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9		
10	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
11	Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11		
12	Phthisis	{	Under Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
			Regulations, 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12
			Under Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Regulations, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12	
Totals		385	4	64	189	46	60	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

• To Newbury District Hospital.  
† Six were patients in the County Asylum.  
§ One patient to Egham Isolation Hospital, the other to London Fever Hospital.

Table 6.



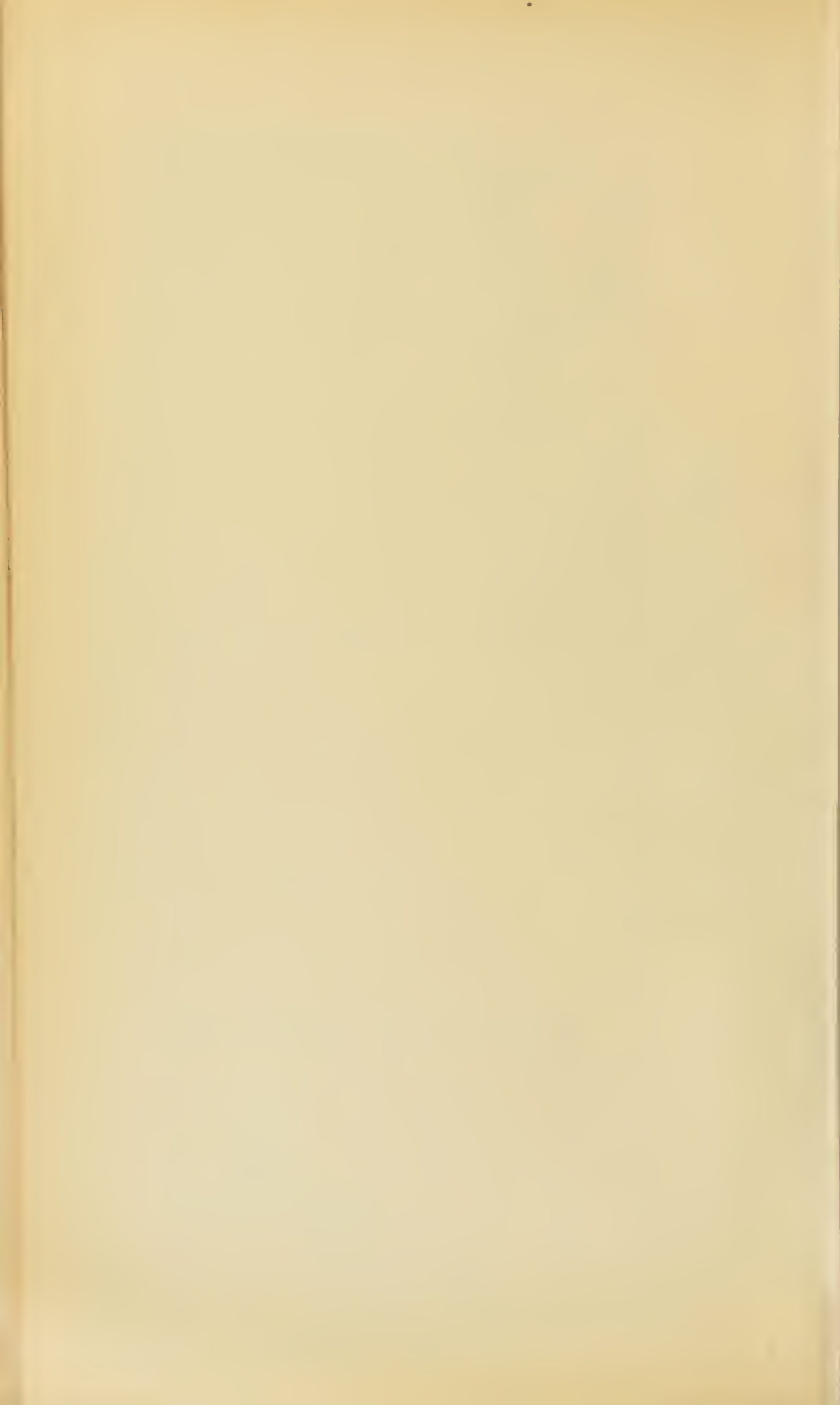


TABLE 7.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1911.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	Deaths belonging to all Urban Districts.									Deaths belonging to each District. (at all ages).						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.
All Causes Certified ...	767	101	41	24	25	26	77	160	313	85	186	175	166	31	58	66
Uncertified	16	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	2	3	2	6	1	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	18	5	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	12	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Influenza ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis ...	50	...	...	1	1	7	26	14	1	3	13	15	10	3	2	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	1	2	...	3	3	1	2	1	1	4	6	1	...	1	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	67	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	35	9	12	15	14	8	3	6
Bronchitis ...	44	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	32	6	14	9	9	1	1	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	18	5	6	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	3	8	...	1	...
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	34	...	4	2	1	2	5	12	8	4	14	3	7	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	38	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	12	3	11	...	1	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	8	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	3	4	5	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Brights' Disease ...	19	...	1	...	1	1	1	11	4	1	9	1	6	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ...	35	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	4	11	1	1	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides ...	12	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	...	4	4	1	...	2	1
Suicides ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	4	...	4	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases...	345	20	2	6	10	11	25	73	202	44	50	103	72	17	26	32
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	20	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	13	...	4	...	13	...	...	3
	783	105	41	24	25	26	79	163	320	87	189	177	172	32	59	67







TABLE 8.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN RURAL DISTRICTS

CAUSE OF DEATH.						Deaths belonging to all Rural Districts						
						All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and over.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	1533	189	29	36	47	59	1
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	60	9	2	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	4	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	3	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	5	9	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	1	3	12	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	3	1	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	1	3	3	3	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	4	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	102	18	2	3	1	...	...
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	1	4	2	2	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	1	...	...	4	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	57	39	7	2	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	4	5	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Brights' Disease	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	80	74	3	1	1	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	2	...	5	6	...
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	744	34	6	8	11	17	...
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	...	...	1	1	...
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	1593	198	31	37	49	60	...

D AGES AT, DEATH, 1911.  
DISTRICTS.

		Deaths belonging to each District. (At all Ages).										
5 and der 65	65 and upwards	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham
18 19	681 23	128 1	182 4	145 7	168 10	121 6	99 5	134 5	75 ...	155 9	164 6	162 7
...	I	I	...	I	...	I	...	...	I	I	...	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	I	I	2	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	I	1	...	6	...	...	3	I	2	...	3
...	...	...	I	9	I	...	...	...	...	2	I	2
2	6	I	3	...	I	2	I	...	I	I	I	...
I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	6	9	9	6	11	8	6	6	I	13	12	5
...	...	3	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	...
3	...	3	I	3	2	3	...	I	...	I	5	3
2	...	...	I	...	2	I	I	I	...	4	I	...
4	86	11	26	17	14	14	6	12	3	17	23	23
2	64	6	6	10	16	5	9	12	7	7	7	17
I	6	6	2	3	3	...	I	2	...	I	3	2
2	13	8	9	5	6	5	5	I	2	4	5	6
3	6	2	4	I	...	2	...	...	I	2	...	...
2	6	5	8	7	7	4	I	4	6	6	7	2
...	...	2	I	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	I	...
...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	...	2	2	2	I	2	I	...	I	I	...
I	20	3	2	5	6	I	3	5	2	4	9	7
...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	I	2	I	...	...	...	...	I	I	...
...	...	8	6	7	12	7	5	11	2	8	7	7
I	9	5	5	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	8
4	2	2	I	I	2	...	I	...	...	...	2	I
8	466	51	95	53	69	66	58	76	46	84	72	74
8	8	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
7	705	129	186	152	178	127	104	139	75	164	170	169





TABLE 9.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES :										
Certified ... ..	75	15	12	14	116	43	57	40	35	291
Uncertified ... ..	6	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	3	12
Smallpox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	9
Scarlet Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	2	4	2	5	16
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	2	1	2	5	8	14	7	4	38
Enteritis ... ..	1	...	1	...	2	5	11	6	2	26
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Congenital Malformations ...	6	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	2	10
Premature Birth ... ..	44	8	1	3	56	4	...	...	...	60
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	19	2	4	2	27	12	6	1	3	49
Atelectasis ... ..	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	6
Convulsions ... ..	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	14
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	4	6	8	3	22
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	13
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ... ..	6	2	...	...	8	2	2	3	2	17
	81	15	12	14	122	44	58	41	38	303

Berkshire Administrative County—Population (Estimated to middle of 1911), 196,243.

Births in the year	{ Legitimate, 3,690.	Deaths in the year	{ Legitimate infants, 260
Total, 3,908	{ Illegitimate, 218.	Total, 303	{ Illegitimate infants, 43.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 2,379 registered in the County.			
" " " 2,378 nett deaths belonging to the County.			



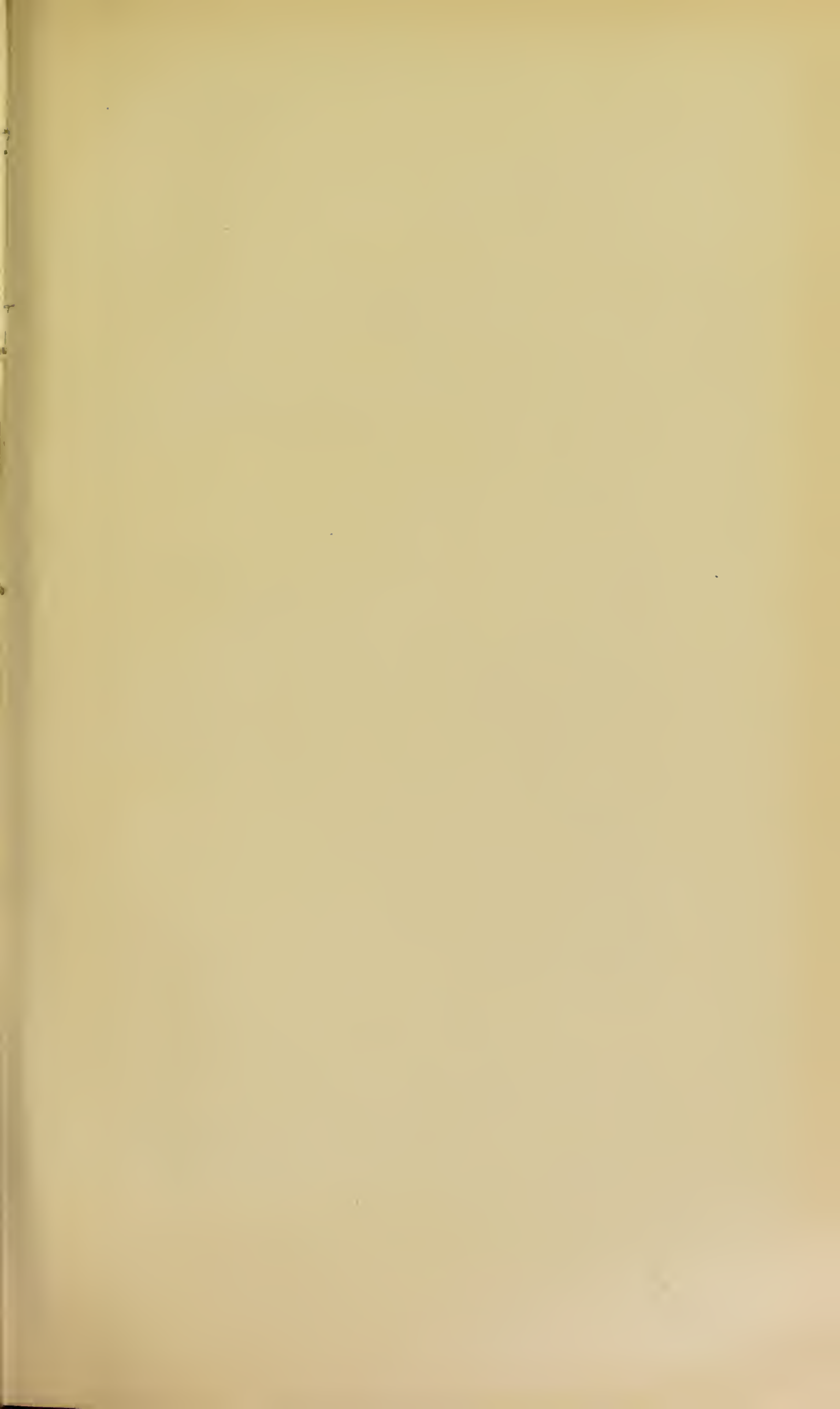


TABLE 10.—INFANT

URBAN

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Deaths Registered in all Urban Districts				
					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.
ALL CAUSES.									
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	26	6	5	3	40
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	2
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	12
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ( <i>all forms</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	28	6	5	3	42

Berkshire Urban Districts—Population estimated to middle of 1901.  
 Births in the year (Legitimate 1,157; Illegitimate 157).  
 Total, 1,314.  
 Deaths from all causes at all ages 42.



# E MORTALITY, 1911.

## ISTRICTS.

(under one year of age).				Deaths registered in each District (under 1 year).						
3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage	Wokingham Borough.
22 1	15 ...	14 ...	102 3	14 ...	24 ...	20 ...	23 3	3 ...	6 ...	12 ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
6	4	4	20	1	3	2	10	...	1	3
2	3	1	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	18	2	6	...	9	...	...	1
3	...	1	20	3	3	11	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
2	1	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
23	15	14	105	14	24	20	26	3	6	12

1, 57,605.

Deaths in the year ( Legitimate Infants, 91.  
Total, 105. ( Illegitimate Infants, 14.  
registered in the Urban Districts.  
at deaths belonging to the Urban Districts





TABLE II.—IN

R

					Deaths registered in all Rural Districts (under					
					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.
ALL CAUSES.										
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	49	9	7	11	76	32
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	6	1
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	30	4	1	3	38	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	1	15	8
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Pneumonia ( <i>all forms</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	2
					53	9	7	11	80	33

Berkshire Rural Districts—Population estimated 1

Births in the year (1  
Total: 2751 (1

Deaths from all causes

" " "



# INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1911.

## RURAL DISTRICTS.

Year of age).			Deaths registered in each District (under 1 year).										
6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
25	21	189	16	18	17	27	13	10	21	14	14	21	18
1	3	9	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	4	12	1	1	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	2
3	...	18	...	4	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	2	1
3	1	18	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	5	...
1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
...	...	42	2	4	6	2	5	5	6	2	4	4	2
1	2	29	4	2	...	6	4	...	4	2	2	1	4
...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	12	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	1
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	3	18	...	...	4	3	...	2	3	1	...	2	3
2	2	8	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	12	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	2
26	24	198	16	18	19	29	16	10	21	14	16	21	18

...dle of 1911 : 138,638.

ate, 2,604      Deaths in the year (Legitimate Infants, 169.  
 mate, 147      Total : 198      (Illegitimate Infants, 29.

ages, 1,513 registered in the Rural Districts.  
 „ 1,590 nett deaths belonging to the Rural Districts.





TABLE 12.—SUMMARY OF

FOR THE

						URBAN DISTRICTS.				
						Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.
No of	Different Premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	...	...	...
"	House to house Inspections	...	...	...	...	430	...	164	...	57
"	Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,845	...
"	Complaints received	...	...	...	...	1	35	21	31	1
"	Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	43	399	15	420	15
"	Notices served (Intimation	...	...	...	...	3	146	...	240	15
"	Statutory	...	...	...	...	18	27	43	19	...
"	Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NO. OF NUISANCES ABATED.										
As to	Privies, W.c's, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	173	1
"	Drains and cesspools	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	55	...
"	Pigs or other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
"	Cow, Slaughter, and Bake houses	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...
"	Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	...	...	26	...	6	...	1
"	Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	10
"	Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	11	...
"	Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No of	Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	33	...	42	36§	...
"	Water samples taken for examination	...	...	...	...	?	...	4	...	...
"	Food and drug samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
"	W.c's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Earth closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	New wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Houses connected with water mains	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
"	Water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Boats,	No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Common Lodging-houses	No. on Register	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	...
	No. of Inspections†	...	...	...	...	4	42	6	daily	...
Milkshops,	No. on Register	...	...	...	...	10	9	6	10	...
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	"	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	...
Slaughterhouses	"	...	...	...	...	6	6	10	7	...
Bakehouses	"	...	...	...	...	15	21	21	19	...
Milkshops	No. of Inspections†	...	...	...	...	20	14	60	...	...
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	"	...	...	...	...	3	10	8	†	10
Slaughterhouses	"	...	...	...	...	12	75	34	...	18
Bakehouses	"	...	...	...	...	28	55	61	...	21
Piggeries	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Total number of visits, not the number of premises.

§ Rooms disinfected.

† Visited periodically.



# SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

YEAR 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
...	194	...	...	250	1,579	...	...	...	...	...	331	780
302	19	320	383	...	1,195	365	349	817	1,285	324	34	...
...	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,077	...
...	16	28	17	9	17	60	4	...	...	4	101	4
...	...	190	33	89	265	161	164	316	166	183	237	42
1	24	7	5	...	...	111	211	10	?	70	179	40
...	21	22	...	3	214	7	89	1	1	9	35	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	106	...	...	60	240	...	...	...	...	...	187	...
7	34	23	3	20	40	10	17	39	64	15	27	12
31	39	19	5	21	40	15	3	28	6	36	53	7
8	...	9	...	9	2	1	11	24	49	...	19	4
4	...	19	...	12	24	34	34	29	...	57	21	...
2	2	3	...	9	20	2	...	9	3	...	12	7
1	20	84	15	3	82	7	47	...	6	22	18	2
2	1	4	4	1	10	5	5	4	5	2	2	1
1	4	...	...	10	5	...	1	1	3	29	3	10
...	1	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
6	89	35	6	8	23	7	46	182	30	22	72	30
15	3	27	...	74	...	12	5	?	25	?	10	...
6	2	3	...	8	15	3	...	...	3	2	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6
...	...	...	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	43	18	...	...	...	...	...	50	?
...	15	2	?	?	19	?	?	16	12	?	?	?
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	12	8	5	3	5	...	...	2	8	90
10	1	35	154	28	51	139	25	67	73	60	15	...
3	5	1	10	4	8	11	8	7	3	6	7	23
8	9	18	26	22	28	22	26	21	11	36	21	105
12	6	1	6	6	5	3	5	...	...	4	31	8
40	4	52	39	91	51	74	63	94	73	166	41	15
12	18	4	7	11	8	9	22	13	6	36	27	...
4	18	23	16	18	28	17	53	24	11	80	89	...
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...

times each premises was visited.





TABLE 13.—ADMINISTRATION OF  
FOR

	URBAN DISTRICTS				
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.
1. Number of Inspections :—					
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	...	8	...	44	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	49	87	76	98	27
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ..	...	5	...	72	...
Total ... ..	49	100	76	214	27
2. Defects found :—					
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*</i>					
Want of cleanliness ... ..	...	3	...	2	1
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	19	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	5	...	...	...
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	11	...	...	...
	not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	11	...	...	...
Failure as regards list of outworkers (s. 107) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done } unwholesome (s. 108) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
in premises which are } infected (s. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	54	...	2	...
3. Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	...	12	...	...	...
4. No. of Workshop Bakehouses ... ..	15	21	21	16	...
„ Underground Bakehouses in use ... ..	1	0	0	1	...
5. List of Outworkers received from Employers in District ... ..	4	...	...	10§	...
No. of Outworkers on above Lists† ... ..	146	...	...	23	...
Addresses of Outworkers {	forwarded to other Authorities ... ..	...	...	...	...
	received from other Authorities ... ..	...	...	...	...
6. Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—					
Notices prohibiting outwork in unwholesome pre- mises (s. 108) ... ..	12	...	...	...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified in outworkers' premises ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Orders prohibiting outwork in infected premises (s. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	49	53	83	49	27

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act.  
† The Lists should be received twice in the year. The figures given in  
§ Lists sent once in the year.



# FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

YEAR 1911.

RURAL DISTRICTS.														
Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Totals.	Abingdon	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Totals.
12	10	74	4	...	8	7	1	2	8	...	2	3	...	35
32	35	496	25	29	66	74	18	51	14	...	80	146	44	514
	15				...					11	...	...	...	
44	60	570	29	29	74	81	19	53	12	11	82	149	44	593
1	6	13	4	...	7	4	...	1	5	...	6	4	2	33
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	19	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	20
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	6	67	7	1	7	7	2	6	7	...	6	19	2	64
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	96	18	26	22	27	22	20	21	11	36	21	20	250
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	176	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43			22	60	34	91	84	47	35	11	36	49	66	535

liable under the Public Health Act.  
 able are those obtained by adding together the total number on each list.



TABLE 14.—SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING 1911.  
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	No. of Samples taken.		
						Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Remainder of County.
Baking Powder ... ..	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Beer... ..	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bloater Paste ... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Brandy ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bread ... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butter ... ..	32	32	...	...	...	4	9	19
Castor Oil ... ..	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cheese ... ..	26	26	...	...	...	...	8	18
Citrate of Magnesia ... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cocoa ... ..	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	19
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gin ... ..	22	19	3	1	1	...	...	22
Gregory Powder ... ..	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Jam ... ..	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lard ... ..	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	7
Liquorice Powder ... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Margarine ... ..	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Meat Paste ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk ... ..	81	68	13	6	5	31	16	34
Mustard ... ..	20	20	...	...	...	...	2	18
Olive Oil ... ..	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	7
Pepper ... ..	26	26	...	...	...	...	4	22
Seidlitz Powder ... ..	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sugar ... ..	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	14
Sweets ... ..	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tinned Fish and Pastes ... ..	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tinned Fruit ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinned Meats ... ..	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vaseline ... ..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whisky ... ..	38	32	6	2	2	...	...	38
Totals ... ..	457	431	26	9	8	36	39	382











